The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28690—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
16-8 9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8 9-4
12-0 7-0		12-0 7-0
27-4 14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4 14-10
24-4 13-2		24-4 13-2
41-6 21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8 21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHI…

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th Mar.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
R.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	Milde Horne	9th "
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	16th "
R.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
R.I. ROME	3759	1200	A. R. Daniell	7th May.
SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weigheli	14th "
R.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
R.I. RAVENNA	3357	700	E. Crews	3rd June.
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	10th "
R.I. SHANNON	4077	800	E. Edwards	17th "
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
R.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	8th "

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dookyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crews	24th Mar.
EURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2383	500	A. Symons	19th "

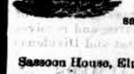
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggar	4,000	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtingor	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Morse	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 19th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,675 tons, on the 13th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	22nd March.
ARMENIA	3335	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3350	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 7, 1892.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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But this sweet ordour, doth them all excel."
SPENCER.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET. KEMP'S GYMKHANA BOUQUET

This rare Essence owes its wonderful strength and delicacy to the distillation of the richest perfume yielding flowers, brought from the most favoured parts of the world.

It is a lasting and refreshing Perfume, peculiarly suitable for the Ball-Room, Carriage, or

GYMKHANA.

The blending is perfect, and its great age wonderfully develops its rare

BOUQUET.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 Per Case Rs. 3-8.

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N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

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Cash	Rs. 1-2	1-12	2-8	4-12	7-4	11-0
Credit	„ 1-4	2-0	2-12	5-4	8-0	12-8
Thomas's Thickly-coated Landscape—						
Cash	„ 1-8	..	3-8	5-12	9-4	14-0
Credit	„ 1-10	..	4-0	6-4	10-8	16-0
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Cash	„ 0-11	1-8	1-14	3-8	6-8	10-4
Credit	„ 1-0	1-10	2-2	4-0	7-4	11-0
Ilford White (Rapid)—						
Cash	„ 1-2	1-10	2-6	4-8	8-0	12-0
Credit	„ 1-4	1-14	2-10	5-0	9-0	13-8
Ilford Red (special)—						
Cash	„ 1-4	..	3-0	6-0	11-0	14-8
Credit	„ 1-7	..	3-6	7-0	12-0	16-4
Marion's Britannia—						
Cash	„ 1-4	1-14	2-12	5-4	9-4	12-8
Credit	„ 1-6	2-2	3-2	6-0	10-4	14-0
Wratten & Wainwright's (Ordinary)—						
Cash	„ ..	..	3-6	6-8	..	..
Credit	„ ..	..	3-10	7-4	..	..
Wratten & Wainwright's (Instantaneous)—						
Cash	„ 1-8	2-4	3-4	6-8	9-12	15-8
Credit	„ 1-12	2-8	3-12	7-4	10-12	17-8
Wratten & Wainwright's Drop Shutter—						
Cash	„ 1-12	2-6	3-10	6-12	10-8	16-0
Credit	„ 2-0	2-10	4-0	7-10	11-12	18-0
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Cash	„ 1-12	..	3-8	6-4	8-12	14-0
Credit	„ 1-14	..	4-0	7-0	9-12	15-12

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Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

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With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

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THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	29
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NEW STYLES FOR 1892. "IMMENSE CHOICE." ALL TEXTURES.

"THE BEST GOODS" "AT LOWEST PRICES."

DRESS SUITS....."SUPERIOR
VISITING SUITS.....FIT AND
LOUNGE SUITS.....FINISH."

"SPECIALITE."—*ON RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.*

HOAR & CO., { CASH TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT GREASE-PROOF LININGS, FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED. SHAPES.

BEST QUALITY. LARGE CHOICE.

BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA-COTTA, BAY BROWN, NUT-BROWN, GREY, SOFT (CLERICAL),	Rs. 8-8.
STRAW HATS, HAND MADE,	Rs. 4-0
BOYS' (BLACK),	Rs. 5-8
TERAI HATS (BEST QUALITY),	Rs. 14-8
VARSITY CAPS (A LARGE CHOICE)	Rs. 2-8

Just arrived a large Assortment of Ellwood's Superior SUN HATS, HELMETS, Hawke's REGULATION HELMETS, White Doe, and Khakee, Cavalry and Infantry pattern.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

WINE & GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS & AGENTS.

POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhagab war Peth, City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
Grand Night.
Admission free to Soldiers and Sailors.
LADIES' SESSION..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. 8-30 to 11 p.m.
An Excellent Brass Band is in attendance.

SKATING RINK CO.

THE ANCHOR Line S. S. "ARABIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th March, 1892.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. "EMIN." Captain Petersen, having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

F. HEGER,
Agent, 5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 12th March.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS
AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

CONCENTRATED
IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS .....Rs. 4 0 Per 100
TRABUCOS ..... „ 3 12 „
COQUETAS ..... „ 3 8 „

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1.....Rs. 4 0 Per 100
„ 2..... „ 3 12 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS."
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PASCALL'S
GOLDEN MALTEX.

A NOVEL confection in the shape of a little Golden Cushion, which contains 25 per cent. of pure Extract of Malt. It is of delicious flavour, brilliant and attractive in appearance.

It is not a Medicine,

But possesses all the medicinal properties of pure Extract of Malt.

Per Bottle, As. 12 and Re. 1-12.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "WINGED LION" BRAND
BIRD SEEDS.

THIS Combination of ten varieties of Seeds is allowed to be the best obtainable for all kinds of Cage Birds. All Song Birds will thrive and sing upon this Food, when other kinds are rejected. Free from Impurities and Dirt, and only Seeds of first quality are used. Per Packet of about 1 lb. Annas 6.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

CONCENTRATED FRUIT JUICE.
DE CARLE'S
RIPE FRUIT DRINKS.

Prepared from Choice Ripe Fruit, and represent in a pure concentrated form the Juice of the Ripe Fruit.

PURE, HIGHLY REFRESHING.
WHOLESOME, MOST DELICIOUS, HEALTHFUL,
Very Economical,

Possessing Perfection of Flavour and Purity.
For making Fruit Syrups they are unsurpassed.
As Temperance Drinks they are eminently adapted,
Being quite free from Alcohol.

Per Packet, As. 6 only.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 15 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 14T
EDISON'S ASTOUNDING TALKING MACHIN
THEPHONOGRAP H.
The most marvellous achievement of the ing of man.

SPECIAL IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The management have much pleasure in announcing they have decided at the earnest solicitation of a very number of leading citizens, to give

THREE FAREWELL RECITALS

of this, the greatest invention of modern time
ABSOLUTELY THE LAST RECITALS IN BOM
of
EDISON'S LATEST LOUD-SPEAKING TALKING MACHINE.
THE PHONOGRAPH SENSATION.

The Public interest which has been excited du the last few days by the extraordinary entertainm provided by the Phonograph, the greatest achieve of the ingenuity of man, culminated last FRIDAY eve in a positive demonstration.

Long before 9 o'clock, the Novelty Theatre crowded in every part, and the management, in o to comply with the regulations of the authorities, compelled to stop the sale of tickets all over the hou the surprise and delight of the vast audience at unexpected wonders of this remarkable machine w manifested with enthusiastic spontaneity and posi cheers again and again rang throughout the building

TO-NIGHT (MONDAY).
PROFESSOR DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD,
M.A., (OXON.)

Will repeat his intensely interesting Lecture, which will followed by the most fascinating entertainment conceivab
THE EXHIBITION
OF THE
STARTLING POWERS
OF
THE PHONOGRAPH.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Prices :—Rupees 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.

IS IT A SUCCESS ?
THE "DARKEST ENGLAND SOCIAL SCHEME;

A Brief Review of the First Year's Work,
WITH A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.
EIGHTY-THREE ILLUSTRATIONS.
224 PAGES. PRICE, As 12; POST FREE As 14.
TRADE MANAGER, SALVATION ARMY PRESS,
Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting convened for Thursday, 10th March, 1892, having been ADJOURNED for want of a Quorum; the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at the Boys' School Byculla, on Thursday, 17th March, 1892, at 5-30 o'clock P.M.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 11th March, 1892.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "OCAMPO," are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 12, 1892.

NOTICE.

AS the MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS called "SHAB-I-BARAT" are now approaching, the Public are informed that any person LETTING OFF or THROWING FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road, or thoroughfare, except along the foreshore between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Marine Lines Railway Station, between the hours of 9 P.M. and 12 midnight, on the 14th instant, will be arrested and dealt with according to Law.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th March, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE RESIDENTS of MALABAR HILL, CHOWPATI and the QUEEN'S ROAD are informed that FIREWORKS are permitted to be let off along the foreshore between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Marine Lines Railway Station, between the hours of 9 P.M. and 12 midnight, on the 14th instant, on the occasion of the "Shab-i-Barat" Holidays.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th March, 1892.

EUROPE AND COLONIAL EXPRESS, BOMBAY,

IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL EXPRESS, LONDON.

Prompt Despatch, Quick Transit, Safe Delivery.
Lowest Tariff and Rates of Insurance.

EXPRESSAGE on small parcels (Presents, Curios, Teas Cigars, etc.) 5 Annas per lb. or Re. 1-8 per Cubic Foot.

NO TERMINAL or DOUBLE AGENCY CHARGES.

Charges and Duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on Delivery. GOODS ordered, forwarded to all parts on "Cash on Delivery System."

THOS. COULSON & Co.

FOREIGN CARRIERS, STEAM SHIP, GENERAL PASSENGER, AND BANKING AGENTS.

Sirdar's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 379 OF 1888.

POOTLIBAI, widow of GOCULDAS GOVINDJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MOOLJEE GEEGA and PURSHOTUM JAMNADAS of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, and MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE DADINA of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing outside the Fort, executors of the Will of the said GOCULDAS GOVINDJEE and F. L. LATHAM, Esquire, of Bombay, European, the Advocate General of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date 21st day of March. One thousand, Eight hundred and eighty-nine,

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Gocouldas Govindjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office, in the Court House, within One calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order—Dated this 14th day of March, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1891, becomes payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1892, and that the same will be paid, on production of Share Certificates, at the Company's Registered office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, between 12-30 P.M. and 2-30 P.M. (excepting Saturdays, when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1 P.M.) Members at Ahmedabad will receive their Dividends at that place.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th March, 1892.

TO LET AT COONOOR.

BLAIR ATHOL, newly done up. Well furnished. Study, dining, and drawing-room, four bedrooms, Stabling; Tennis Court. Rupees 125; a month from March 1st to October 31st. Apply R. M. DALY, Esq., Coonoor, or Colonel LA TOUCHE, Madras.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, viz. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods following :—
...ican organ with 15 stops in walnut wood case, from ...Wayne Organ Company.
...ce pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.
...roperty of a gentleman, consisting of photographic ...ette, large astronomical telescope on stand nearly ...e's hydrometer, surgeon's amputation case, travel- ...sofas, bookshelf, chromo, litho and oil paintings, ...ent, filters, pocket and others, clothes-basket, ...wood box, mirror bracket, Poona figures, field and ...telescope in case, tool box, patent step ladder, iron ...screen, artist's colors, periodicals and papers.
...1,000 fancy coloured floor tiles.
...Each 2 dozen Lucca oil.
...unt of the concerned—
...Griffiths Brothers Balloon Brand French polish in ...lon tins.
...unt and at the risk of Abloolally Samsoodin and ...ajkanjee.
...9-42, 1 case bronze powder.
...unt and at the risk of Jeewajee Essajee ex s. s.

...X—51245—1 case containing No. 6000 organ.
...unt and at the risk of Abdool Rahim Kader- ...Knight of St. John"—
...B-241—777—1 case brass padlocks.
...nt and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodeen ...unfels and Rheinfels—
...case black velvet ribbons.
" " "
...nt of the concerned ex s. s. Bengal.
...Co., 475-1469—100-1—2 cases 32 Pieces Navy flannel.
...nt and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Maho- ...kerbhoy—
...gilt moulding.
...nt and risk of the concerned.
...ineral waters.
...nt and risk of Mahomedali Goolam Hoosein, the ...ndentor.
...783 H 1-2—2 cases mirror boxes per s. s. P and O.
...783 H 3-4—2 " " account " "
...of the concerned and on account and risk of the ...
...roy T cloth seawater damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

...e glass-fronted brougham.
...e serviceable victoria.
...rviceable open carriage.
...e mail-phaeton in excellent order.
...cycle.
...e four wheel dog-cart.
...light victoria.
...Park victoria.
...and buggy with a strong bay horse.
...e second-hand phaeton.
...and high wheel dog-cart.
...her carriages and horses which may be offered.

...RDAY, the 19th Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. ...D and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auc- ...e Road, next to Victoria Dock, over Seamen's ...able and handsome blackwood and teakwood ...niture, plated, glass and crockery ware, hand- ...harmonium, lamps, pictures, carpets, fancy ...ns, Chinese flower vases, &c., the property of ...URY Esq.
...will be on view four days before the sale.

...ESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at ... CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by ... at No. 4, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the ... handsome French-polished blackwood and ...sehold furniture, plated ware, glassware and ...et-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose ...y new), a sewing-machine with stand in good ... table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine ...tures, carpets, &c., the property of G. H.
...will be published and the property will be on ...before sale.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

...e late Mr. Henry Cleveland and known as
1.—"CLEVELAND Bunder."
—"FLAG STAFF Hill."

...AY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. ...and Co. will offer for sale by Public ...Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless pre- ...of by private contract, the abovenamed pro- ...s, by order of the widow of the deceased—
...50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground, ...along the creek reserved as a bunder for ...pment of the following classes of goods
...ng nets, firewood, cadjans, batty, chunam, ...sh, tiles, bricks, clay, earth, coals, fishing ...bark baskets (empty), coke (loose), earthen ..., hides (loose), kankar, limestone, oilcakes ..., stones, vegetables from and to Indian ...o and from Customs Ports by native craft ...able and restricted goods.
...include the bunder rights of the owner.)
...sold portion of Flagstaff Hill, about 37,000 ...bject to certain rights of way over the ...
...ree of rent.
...rticulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee ... Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nichol- ...dersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO

...h 14, 1892.

...TT AND COMPANY,
...No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

...the landed property advertised to take ...at Haynes Road, is POSTPONED until

...UCTION SALE OF BOOKS.
...TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2p.m., Messrs ... will sell by Public Auction, at the ...ral Book Depot, a large lot of old and

...ALE OF WATCHES, CHAIN, &c.
...AY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. ...D. are instructed to sell by Public Auction ...set, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai ... of the concerned, a large quantity of gold ...chains, bracelets, necklace, bangles, &c. ...e on view two days before the sale.

...Y, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. ... are instructed to sell by Public Auction ...Mazagon, the valuable and handsome ...kwood plain and carved French-polished ...re, best platedware, rich crockery ...st-rate pictures and oleographs, rich ...andsome China and Japanese vases, ...n carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging ...e strong English-built Victoria as good ...aeton, quite new, &c., &c., the property of ...
...e published, and the property will be ...before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

...1, 1892.

...FOR SALE.

SALE OF ...BUILDING LEASES ...D LARGE PLOTS OF ...RNMENT LAND, ...AR THE WELLINGTON ...ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

...re invited up to 1 P.M. ...re), on THURSDAY, ...il, 1892, for the PUR- ...ong lease from the Gov- ... two valuable BUILD- ...S of LAND, measur- ...000 and 5,600 square ... near the entrance to ...on Pier (Apollo Bun- ...

... and conditions and ...der can be obtained ...ersigned on and after ...uary, 1892.

...JEE C. MURZBAN, ...gineer, Presidency, ...ks Office, Bombay. ...February, 1892.

... the MACHINERY of the ...ILLS, at Tank Bunder, consisting ...nkeys, various sorts of Saws, and ...hers, Lathes, Pulleys, Shafting, &c.

...LY MULLA HAKIMJEE, ...k Bunder, or at the Blue Mills,

...R SULLIMAN & Co.'s ...BAZAR. ...O LET. ...ige," Malabar Hill, the ...w in the occupation of Mr.

...W situated at Chinchpoogly ...e.

...E SALE. ... "Chyebassa," a brand new ...ped LANDAU by Watson ... this, there are other brand ...English Carriages, such as ...Spring Victorias, Mail-Phae- ...tons, by best makers, suitable ...made new plated and brass ..., and four-in-hand Harnesses. ...ffee, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

...t SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
INDIAN PATENT STONE Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SOLE RIGHTS in the INDIAN PATENT STONE PATENTS for the Bombay Presidency and Nizam's Territories have THIS DAY been assigned by this Company to Mr. WILLIAM GARLICK, the original Patentee.

BIRD & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Indian Patent Stone Co., Ld.

Calcutta, 33, Strand, 8th March, 1892.

WITH reference to the above Notice, I beg to intimate that I have PURCHASED from the INDIAN PATENT STONE Co., Ld., ALL RIGHTS in the Company's Patents as mentioned above, and have this day APPOINTED MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & CO., of 28, Apollo Street, my SOLE AGENTS, to whom all communications with regard to the Indian Patent Stone Co.'s Business in the Bombay Presidency, &c., should in future be addressed.

WILLIAM GARLICK,
Patentee, Indian Patent Stone.

Bombay, 8th March, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 533 OF 1891.

JUNARDHAN NANABHOY, SHEUNRAO NANABHOY, and YADOWRAO NANABHOY, of Bombay, Hindoos, residing in House No. 4, in Dukerwady Lane, near Tankoordwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHREEKRUSHNA NANABHOY, also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in House No. situate at Kanderwady, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MIRZA HOOSAIN KHAN and Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitors, who have been appointed Special Commissioners by a Decree, dated the 21st day of December, 1891, passed by the High Court in the above Suit to effect the sale of the property described below, will receive private offers for purchase of the same up to the 26th day of March, 1892. The Special Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan or Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, at their offices in the Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11 and 4 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being in Dukerwady, or Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 2-9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3502 and 3603, and Street No. 14 and 16, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or toward the east by the property of Govind Narayen and Brothers, on or toward the west by the property of Bapoojee Bajirao and Brothers, on or towards the north by the Dukerwady Lane, and on or towards the south by the house of Moroba Shreedhurjee. The said hereditaments and premises are partly in the occupation of the Plaintiffs and the Defendant abovenamed.—Bombay, the 4th day of March, 1892.

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian manufacturers for the supply of the stores noted as under for such quantities as may be required, for the year 1892-93 :—

Drill Khaki	27"	All to be of Indian manufacture.
Cloth Khaki (for coats for British Troops)	54"	
Do. (for Pyjamahs)	54"	
Cloth Blanket (for Followers' coats)	54"	
Flannel Grey	54"	
Webbing drab	2"	

2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, and will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Covers to be marked "Tender for —." Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, or approved Bank Deposit Receipts for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under special circumstances that a bond can be accepted, and then only from a well-established outside Company or Guarantee Company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting Company cannot be accepted.

6.—Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by Undersigned at noon on Monday, the 28th March, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 1st March, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
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May 16, 1891.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
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THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize-Distribution, Young Ladies' High School, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 4-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Benefit to Mr. Mila, 9 p.m.
Fillis's Hippodrome, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Edison's Phonograph, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th:—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi, &c.; Pemba (s), Persian Gulf; O'Campo (s), London; Emin (s), Zanzibar; Coot (s), Batoum; Athole (s), Tyne; and Naples (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Kestov (s), from Cardiff; Nithdale (s), Glasgow; and Ravenna (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c.; La Seyne (s), Aden, &c.; Khedive (s), London, &c.; Virawa (s), Galle; Baron Ardrossan (s), Dunkirk; and Altonower (s), Antwerp. Yesterday:—Java (s), and Calder (s), for Persian Gulf.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Arabia entered the dock on Friday and the s.s. Kt. Companion on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ocampo entered and the s.s. Electra and La Seyne left the dock on Saturday.

A CORRECTION.—In our Saturday's issue "Pahlavi" should be read for *Pehelvi* in Dastur Darab's letter on Parallelisms between Dante and Viraf.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, direct per extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th February, 1892, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1891, of 64,900 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 6,988 in the earnings.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.—Edison's loud-speaking phonograph will give three special farewell recitals, viz., to-night (Monday) Tuesday, and Saturday. This is in consequence of the enormous success of the three previous recitals.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner this evening.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—On Saturday evening last, a Parsee, named Sorabjee Rustomjee Tenee, was admitted into the Gocukdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from arsenic poisoning. He died last evening in the hospital. A coroner's inquest will be held on the body this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday an enquiry was held at the Government Dockyard, regarding the death of Vithoo Bayajee, aged 30 years, a labourer, employed at the Dockyard. On Saturday deceased was digging an embankment, when one side of it gave way, burying him under the *debris*. He was extricated immediately, and was found to be dead. A verdict of accidental death was accorded.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before Mr. Bahadoor Khan Bahadoor Phiroz Hoshang Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sheik Ahmed Fuckroodeen and Jamoodeen Mahomed Hoossein, boatmen, were charged by Superintendent Page, with criminal breach of trust in respect of piece-goods cargo. The evidence of the police proved that the prisoners were detected in the act of abstracting four pieces of cloth from a consignment, which they were to deliver on board the s. s. Java. On noticing that their action had been witnessed by some policemen while on their rounds they cast the material to the proximity of some of their comrades, who were asleep in another portion of the boat, to escape their guilt. In this, however, they did not succeed. His Worship found them guilty, and sentenced them each to undergo hard labour for three months.

DEATH FROM SYNCOPE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the morgue, on the body of Chandoo Baji. Deceased was an old man, employed as a labourer at the iron foundry of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. He was subject to fits, the last of which attacked him a few days ago. On Friday after taking his meals Chandoo went to work apparently in good health, and while mixing water with sand, one of his superiors, who was standing near him looking on, found fault with him for making the sand too moist. He gave the accused a push, and he fell on the heap of sand, becoming unconscious immediately, and dying shortly after. Dr. Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a post-mortem examination, was of opinion that the cause of death was syncope, consequent on the diseased condition of the heart. A verdict of death from syncope was returned.

THE BAI HEERABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated in this dispensary at Tardeo during February, 1892, amounted to 1,046, out of which number 291 were new admissions. The number of males treated was 655; females 229, and children 162. The number of Hindoos treated was 702; Mahomedans, 179; Parsees, 37; Christians 121; and low caste 7. It will be remembered that this dispensary was opened by its benevolent donor, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, only three months ago; and within this short space of time it has fully established its utility, and the necessity that existed for such an institution in the locality selected for it, as will be seen from the above figures. On comparison we find that there is an increase of 422 patients over those treated in January, and of 692 in December, 1891, the inauguration month of the dispensary.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The object of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is to provide the poor with such succour in kind (not in money, except in special cases) as upon personal enquiry is deemed suitable to their condition, to visit them at least once a week at their dwellings, and to give them any other material or moral support not foreign to this principal aim. The visiting members choose for relief, whenever it is possible, those persons who are suffering from pressure caused by the illness or death of some working member of the family, and who by *timely* aid are enable soon again to resume their position as independent members of society. During the year just closed 774 meetings were held at which, on the whole, the attendance of the members was good, and relief was afforded, according to the necessity of each case, to 509 families consisting of 1,070 individuals, to whom our members paid 1,705 visits. The receipts of the council from donations, &c., during the same period amounted to Rs. 2,761-15-9 and its expenditure to Rs. 764-10-3. The receipts of the St. Vincent's Home Committee amounted to Rs. 3,443-11-10, whilst the expenditure incurred by the committee during the year was Rs. 2,613. Thus the total receipt of the whole society aggregated to Rs. 15,165-15-6 and the total expenditure Rs. 11,592-7-11.

MR. KABRAJEE'S CONCERT.—An omission was made in Saturday's report of Mr. Kabrajee's very successful concert of Thursday last, that at the conclusion of the performance, Lady Harris stepped forward and presented to Miss Jerban Kabrajee a magnificent bouquet of flowers from Government House and expressed her ladyship's pleasure and that of other European ladies and gentlemen that evening by witnessing one of the most gratifying spectacles of Parsee ladies appearing before a public audience and singing songs in English and Guzerati to European and Indian airs. Miss Kabrajee was asked to convey to the other members of the amateur corps the sentiments Lady Harris had just expressed. Mr. Kabrajee himself was warmly congratulated on behalf of the appreciative visitors who had honoured the Town Hall concert by their presence for the immense labour and attention he had bestowed on the organization of an exhibition of native talents in the art of singing. When we mention that Mr. Kabrajee had spent nearly three months in preparing his songs, translations of English into Guzerati and vice versâ, arranging them to certain airs in both languages, and training the young ladies to sing before a critical audience, the laudatory expressions from all sides showered on him were well deserved. By the continued strain on his mind and body, he was suffering from exhaustion when he appeared on the platform, having left his sick-bed a couple of hours before. The greater is, therefore, the honour due to him for his disinterested labour for a truly philanthropic object. There is a deep desire on the part of the public to have the concert repeated; but this could only be done after the whole body of amateur singers have sufficiently recovered from their fatiguing labour, entailed on them by the last performance. We are requested to state that the troupe of juveniles who danced with sticks in their hands and singing to an Indian air, were not dressed as girls, but appeared in character in scene from the Hindustani burlesque of "Aladdin." The several piano accompaniments were well played by Miss Bhikhajee Palumkote.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE annual meeting and distribution of prizes, in connection with the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, took place on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of the friends and well-wishers of the institution. As usual Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had made the large hall of the school look exceedingly pretty with floral and other decorations, while additional *éclat* was lent to the proceedings by the smart guard-of-honour drawn up in the compound composed of the cadets attached to the school. The Hon. Sir Raymond West presided at the distribution of prizes, and Surgeon-General Pinkerton occupied the chair at the annual meeting. There were also present the Misses West, Mr. Henry Conder, Dr. Macdonald, the Rev. T. H. and Mrs. Greig, and Rev. Dr. Alexander, the Rev. R. M. Gray, Captain W. F. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Messrs. F. A. Spencer, M. C. Fraser, Lord W. Hopper, Messrs. A. Muir, F. McCulloch, W. G. Nicoll, W. A. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Jeffereis, Mrs. and the Misses Gostling, Mrs. and Miss Drewet, Mr. L. J. Robertson, honorary secretary of the institution; Mr. Eduljee Reporter, and numerous other ladies and gentlemen.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. T. H. Greig, Mr. Robertson read the annual report which was as follows:—

The number of children in the school is nearly the same as the last year, there being 28 girls and 32 boys, making in all 60, as compared with 64 last year. During the year 12 children have been withdrawn or have left the school. Of those withdrawn, four are studying in the Grant Medical College, two are employed on railways, one has taken service as a nurse, and five have gone to their friends. The Committee refer with particular pleasure to the very gratifying report of the Educational Inspector. The report commences by stating that: "The Scottish Orphanage was found in its usual thoroughly satisfactory state. It is both a good school and a good home." After commenting favorably on the soundness of the instruction as evidenced by the proficiency of the children in the various standards, the inspector concludes his report as follows: "All the domestic arrangements are excellent, and the boys live a happy out-of-door life. Some of them showed me collections of butterflies which would delight the heart of Mr. Phipson. I may add, in conclusion, that the part singing on the tonic sol-fa method is the sweetest I have heard for a long time and that, I think, the general state of the Orphanage exceedingly creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and the staff." The children were examined in Scripture by the Rev. R. M. Gray. The Committee are glad to be able to record that after a most careful examination the report made by him was unusually satisfactory. The Committee note with regret that the Bank balance against the Society has increased by Rs. 759, the chief cause being a falling off both in local and mofussil subscriptions. Considerable economy has been effected in the cost of board and clothing, but this has been almost counterbalanced by a reduction of Rs. 1,000 in the amount received from relatives of children for their maintenance. Efforts are being made to enlarge the number of subscribers, and it is hoped they will be attended with such success as to enable the whole balance due to the Bank which now reaches a sum of nearly Rs. 4,000, to be paid off. On Wednesday, February 17th, the Annual Concert in aid of the Society's Funds was held in the Town Hall. The concert was very well attended, and resulted in a very substantial addition to the income of the Society. The Committee have placed on record a resolution expressing their warmest thanks to Mrs. Macbeth and Mrs. A. G. Walker, and to Messrs. Andersen Clerk, Basil Scott, R. N. Mant, F. Freyvogel, A. F. Ferguson, and Seymour Dove, for so cordially co-operating to make the concert such a success. The Committee received with much regret the news of the death of Mrs. Duthie on the 2nd of August 1891. On the 25th of August the Committee passed the following resolution:—"The Committee have heard with much regret of the death of Mrs. Duthie, and desire to express their sympathy with the sorrowing members of her family; and that, in accordance with the arrangement set out in the Society's Report for 1832, the sum of £25 per annum be forwarded for her daughter until she reaches the age of 18." The Cadets as usual went into camp with the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers at Ahmedabad, where they remained during the last week in January. Owing to the smallness of their number they did not form a separate company this year, but were ranked with adult Volunteers. They took part in all the parades, and one day were under arms from 7 a.m. till 2 p.m., sharing in the attack and outpost duty which the regiment was required to practise under the supervision of the General Commanding the District. On the same afternoon Colonel Bisset, the Commandant of the Regiment, treated them to a camel ride, when they visited the principal places of interest in the city and neighbourhood. Most acceptable gifts of clothes, jam, fruits, books, &c., have been received during the year from Lady Harris, Mrs. Rowbotham, Mrs. Gostling, and others. Sincere thanks are due to those who have so kindly evinced their interest in the children. The children payed their usual visit to Matheran during the year and returned greatly benefited by the change. While there a committee, consisting of Dr. Wilkins, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Greig, Major Ryan, and Mr. Oxenham, kindly got up a series of sports for the children, and provided them with a tea, which was very heartily enjoyed. The Society has been unfortunate during the year in twice losing the services of its treasurer. In March last Mr. Symington went home to England, and Mr. D. M. Inglis kindly undertook the burden of the office, until he was himself obliged to hand it over to Mr J. Stiven on leaving Bombay for Karachi in February of this year. The committee desire to express their hearty appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Symington and Mr. Inglis to the Society during their tenure of office. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Prentice, and all the Orphanage staff for the energy and efficiency with which they have carried out their various duties. Though the finances of the Society are not in as satisfactory a state as could be wished, the committee believed that the Society is doing really good work in the cause of education religion and philanthropy, and, so long as that is the case, are confident that they will receive the generous support which has always hitherto been accorded them not only in Bombay but from all parts of India.

In proposing the adoption of the report Surgeon-General Pinkerton said: It was in all but one respect a most satisfactory document, the exception being the statement that came up nearly every year that more funds were wanted. But as he had said last year in making the same proposal it was, perhaps, a good thing not to be too well off, because the fact that they were living beyond their income probably induced more people to be disposed to help them in the future. There was no doubt the school was doing excellent work as it had done for so many years. It was fully twenty-five years since he first became connected with the institution, and as that was likely to be the last time he would be at their meetings he took that opportunity of saying how gratified he felt at the results which Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had achieved during the tenure of their office at Mahim. (Applause.) He was very intimately acquainted with their predecessors, and it was a source of great anxiety to the committee when Mr. Duthie died and left them after many years of good and faithful service. That anxiety, however, he was glad to say was amply relieved after a short experience of the school by Mr. Anderson, and as one of the very oldest members of the committee, it afforded him great pleasure to pay that slight tribute to Mr. Anderson's good work. (Applause.) He hoped Mr. and Mrs. Anderson would long be spared to continue at the head of affairs, and that the school which had hitherto done so much would go on as it had under their efficient control. He was perfectly satisfied that in their hands the committee might be thoroughly certain that due and kindly attention would be given not only to the secular education but to the spiritual welfare of the children committed to their trust. (Applause.)

Mr. F. A. Spencer seconded the motion which was carried.

Dr. Macdonald proposed that the committee for the year 1892 should be composed as follows:—Committee of Management for 1892.—Chairman, Mr. Henry Conder; Deputy Chairman, Mr. R. S. Campbell; Members, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Dr. James Arnott, Colonel Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Messrs. I. W. Brown, E. W. Campbell, J. McN. Campbell, H. Chalmers, James Douglas, J. M. Dread, P. McO. Fraser, W. N. Fleming, and D. E. Gostling; Revs. R. M. Gray, and T. H. Greig; Messrs. W. Hopper and T. D. Mackenzie; the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, B. D., Dr. G. A. Maconachie, M.D.; Messrs. J. A. Mair, Marshall, A. McKenzie, E. Miller, A. Murray, P. Pearson, and Marshall Reed; Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, Captain Potts, Messrs. L. J. Robertson, H. Rowbotham, A. F. Simpson, J. D. Inverarity, Mr. D. Jackson, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. A. Leslie, Drs. D. MacDonald and Sydney-Smith, Stiven, J. Messrs. F. A. Spencer, Mr. J. H. Symington, and Dr. T. S. Weir.

Ladies' Committee.—Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Bapty, Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. Maconochie, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. D. MacDonald, and Mrs. Rowbotham.

Superintendent at the Orphanage, Mahim.—Mr. John Anderson. Lady Superintendent.—Mrs. Anderson. Acting Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. J. Stiven, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Honorary Secretary.—Mr. L. J. Robertson, High Court.

The motion having been seconded by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, was adopted.

Mr. A. Mackenzie moved a vote of thanks to the retiring committee for their services during the past year, and in doing so mentioned that last month he had the pleasure, while in Calcutta, of meeting Mr. Andrew Lang who sent his kind wishes for the welfare of the Orphanage and desired to be remembered to all connected with it. (Applause.)

Mr. Moir seconded the proposition and it was carried.

The Rev. R. M. Grey then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. They were all, he said, extremely sorry that that was likely to be the last meeting of the Orphanage at which he would preside, and he was sure they all wished Surgeon-General Pinkerton, who had rendered the Orphanage such good services in the past, every good wish that he could hope to be realised in the years to come. (Applause.)

In seconding the motion which was passed, Mr. Henry Conder said that Surgeon-General Pinkerton had worked very happily with the other members of the committee for a great number of years and the speaker most heartily agreed with all Mr. Gray had said as to the great interest their chairman had taken in the Institution. (Applause.)

The chairman, in acknowledging the compliment said, although he should be away from Bombay, his lieutenant would always be with his friends at the Orphanage.

This concluded the business of the annual meeting.

The children then sang an anthem and several part songs, and the very careful training they had received at the hands of Mr. Anderson, the popular head-master, was thoroughly demonstrated by the extremely correct manner in which they took their parts. Their singing was most correct in every respect, and the visitors warmly expressed their appreciation of the excellent harmony provided by the children. After a part of the programme had been gone through, Miss West distributed the prizes. Then the singing was resumed, and subsequently Sir Raymond West addressed the gathering.

SPEECH BY SIR RAYMOND WEST.

Sir Raymond West said he had always felt a great deal of interest in that institution, and his recollection of it went back to a period many years ago when he first took up his position in Bombay full of youth and hope of great things to be done in the future; but so many of those hopes had since been disappointed and others cut down to mediocrity, which was, perhaps one of the most disappointing reflections that age brought with it. How many of his friends since then had passed away into the land where things were forgotton, and many of those of mature age, perhaps some of those present were then children receiving their learning at that institution. He was glad to see the characteristics of the staunch race to which they belonged were observable amongst the boys and girls of the schools. They were not numerous, but sturdy, well-fed, and full of animation and physical activity, as was evidenced by the manner in which they had come before them that day. (Applause.) To him the question of the education of British-born children in this country had always been one of great interest even before the time the fatal mania swept over Bombay. All who had looked with adequate care and conception at the importance of the question, must have felt that the future of their children was the future of their country, and that the future of India depended on the education, intellectual and moral, of their children. The greatest function they had was to impress upon this country, and train it to fill the great future before it as a part of a great, noble, and enlightened empire. If it was important for the Indian people to be impressed with such consideration, he was certain that amongst no class was it so important as amongst the scions of their own race, such as the boys and girls then before him. They in the greatest measure were the interpreters of the English literature and manners to the people of India; they must mix with them, and take their part in a humble sphere of life, and be in continual contact with the pure blooded natives of the country and act as representatives of the English race, whilst those higher in position were more drawn from the people by the abstract nature of their duties. It was, therefore, infinitely important they should qualify their children to be lights in the darkness and fit and worthy representatives of the civilization and the enterprize of the race whose blood they share, and do honour not only to India, but to the country to which their affections must continually turn even in that distant land. He had always looked upon occasion of that kind as a useful and wholesome stimulus to the children in their studies, and make them feel that they belong to a great and distinguished race, and that they too had a great part to fill in the world, and if they did their duty they would attain to positions of responsibility and eminence and perform a high and exalted duty in the world that is before them. Turning to the work accomplished by the institution, Sir Raymond West said it had, as in former years, done well. The report on the educational progress of the children appeared to be satisfactory, and their physical education had been well attended to. The cadets seemed to have been active and capable and able to undergo considerable fatigue under a tropical sun, and he was sure they must have all admired the manly bearing of the boys who saluted them in such a soldierly fashion. (Applause.) He saw there was a gymnasium attached to the institution and he hoped the boys—and in the some measure the girls—would take advantage of it, and where they found their muscles deficient they should by the proper use of the gymnasium endeavour to make those particular muscles or limbs perform their functions in a proper manner. If they did that they would be doing what science said ought to be the object of gymnasiums, and not tending to the abnormal development of one part of the system at the expense of another. In intellectual work their progress had been good; and he would observe that he was much gratified to find that Marathi found a place in the curriculum of the school. It was only two days ago that he pointed out to the boys of the Byculla School that there was a great field open to Christian boys if they would compete with the natives for the posts of deputy collector, *mamlutdars*, and subordinate judges. There were some hundreds of valuable places open to Christian boys, but so far they had not been able to oust the natives, but he trusted that some of the enterprize which was exhibited in institutions of the same kind as the Scottish Orphanage would lead them to educate the boys to compete for such places. It would be for the good of the country if institutions of that character pushed the boys into the higher grades of Government service—into something higher than clerkship. He trusted the managers of the school would bear that in mind as it was a matter of great importance to those under them, and also a matter of importance to European society that it should not be entirely ousted from the fields of Government employment, so valuable, profitable, and important. Of course, it was equally important that the boys should be trained to commercial activity and capacity. They knew that in these present days several Europeans nations had made wonderful strides in mercantile success owing chiefly to the energy brought to bear on the training of their boys and young men. He hoped the results would be appreciated and a like influence brought to bear in institutions of this kind in India. Great changes were going on all round them, and new fields of employment were being opened, and it was satisfactory in some of them to see Europeans taking an active part. In mechanics, engineering, millwork, and railway construction, Englishman were taking an active part, and he trusted the great problem would be fairly grappled with in that field of employment which was especially adapted to the British constitution. When they had done all they could for the education of their boys, there still remained much more to be done. They were to be made good Christians and good citizens, and, therefore, he attached as much importance to religious training in an institution like that as to any part of the curriculum. It was satisfactory from that point of view to think the children of that institution enjoy unusual advantage, and that so many of them would leave the Institution ornaments of the humble society in which they had to mix and would bear such a recollection of that institution as would fortify them against temptation. The moral education of India was a great problem. They had amongst the large masses of the population in India no field for what in British boys was called religious education. They could only go into general principles of morality, the moral human sympathies of education on historical lines, holding up purely human examples, and do all they can to inculcate all that was noble and precious in men or women. They would recollect, most of them, that that a circular was issued by the Government of India impressing on local governments the necessity of making that moral education part of their curriculum. Efforts had been made to regulate the habits of boys and girls, and watchfulness practised, but when all had been done, when secular teaching had done all it could, what was it compared to the religious teaching given to the humble boys and girls of European institutions of the character of that which then occupied their attention? What was there in the secular teaching compared with the religious instruction which those poor, humble children received day by day? When systematic morality had finished its last discussion, when it had reached its last words, and all the polemics which were so frequently made use of amongst abstract moralists, had come to an end, when all attempts to teach what life and conduct should be had been put forth, the Christian was there and he had upon the Bible still. Every man has a history, a philosophy, a moral teaching and a light to guide my dark steps through this dark world, and an Almighty hand guiding and leading me and in every station which it pleases our Heavenly Father to place me, I am confident in His guidance, and resigned to His will and in the duties allotted to me. I have an encouragement which the mere secularist can never have, a hope and joy to which he must ever be a stranger." That, he said, was the inestimable benefit they got from the dogmatic teaching founded on the philosophy contained in that Book which has done more for humanity than all the other books in the world, and which they could not too often refer to for guidance, comfort, consolation, and encouragement in all paths of life. (Applause.) Sir Raymond, addressing the children said, humble as they were they had to bear the standard of the faith, they had to carry the lamp of civilization in their humble way there amongst three hundred millions of people, they had to maintain the honour of their country, and were to a great extent the communicating influence by which the east and west were brought into contact, and by means of whom a great society would be formed worthy of the Empire on which the sun never sets. (Applause.) Humble though they (the children) were, those were great duties, and their country across the wide ocean, which had noble traditions to hand down, called upon them to bear its honour, and they had to recollect how much in the past there was that called on them to be honest, vigorous, and noble in their behaviour and maintain their rights with courage, perform their duties with modesty, and in all things be worthy of their country which depended on children like them who were the men and women of the future, and of an Empire the greatest the world had ever seen, and which was evidently carrying out the purposes of Providence on a scale never anticipated. He laid before these boys and girls that high prospect and said, because they were poor and humble, and had started low in the world, their part was none the less, but as high as that of other people. Let them resolve in all things to be honest, brave, and true, and as the poet had said, ever bear the recollection that they were earth's first blood and had titles manifold to respect, and titles manifold calling them to do their duty thoroughly and in the spirit of true Christians whether it was to be Christian conquerors or martyrs, but in all things Christians working for the glory of their Creator and the relief of man's estate. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings terminated by Surgeon-General Pinkerton moving a vote of thanks to Sir Raymond West and Miss West, which was cordially received and heartily cheered by the scholars, who then sang prettily "Auld Lang Syne."

FILLIS'S "WILD WEST" SHOW.

THE marquee on the maidan is to-day being converted into a spacious hippodrome with a much larger arena than was necessary for the circus performances that have been given during the past fortnight, for this evening commences the "Wild West" Show, and Roman hippodrome, an entertainment such as has never been seen in Bombay before. Everybody has heard of the great sensation created by the "Wild West" Show which came over from America to England some years ago. Mr. Fillis's performance is much the same; the show illustrating the wild life that is led in the west of America, and the expert riding of the cowboys. Most people had read stories of life in the west of the American Continent, shuddered perhaps at the reckless use of the revolver, and the bowie-knife amongst these semi-civilised men. The term "cowboy" is easily explained. All the great herds of cattle are raised in the far west. The edict of the Congress sets forth that they must not be bred near the settled country because of the Texas fever, a complaint common amongst cattle and resembling somewhat the pleuro-pneumonia we occasionally hear of in this country. Those cattle are found in their wild state in Texas, Kansas, and Mexico. They are systematically watched, and on reaching a certain age, are driven from the prairies to the killing centres to furnish food for America and half Europe. The drivers are known as cowboys, who are youths and men, whose careers and habits make them almost a distinct people, their lives being spent hundreds of miles away from civilization, in a country overrun by red-men, and by escaped criminals who have eluded justice and have come to the East for safety. There are hundreds of these people, who get amongst the Indians, marry with them, and often become chiefs. Thus the barbarian and the scum of civilization mingle together, and become the common enemy's of the cowboys who in their long marches, driving fifteen to twenty thousand cattle in front of them, are frequently attacked. It is part of the cowboy's training therefore, to become an expert rider, a quick and sure shot with the revolver, and accomplished in the use of the bowie knife. A peculiarity about the cowboy is that he wears his hair long. It stands to reason it is more difficult for the Indian to scalp a man with close cropped hair, so the cowboy lets his locks fly loose in the air as a challenge to his red-skinned enemy. To-night a party of cowboys will illustrate their "Wild West," life, showing how they use the lasso, their expertness with the revolver, and also performing various feats while at full gallop on horseback. Part of the programme will be an Indian marriage ceremony, including the race for the bride, the hanging of a captive whose life is saved by the cord being severed by the bullet of a rider galloping past at full-speed, a wild Indian attack on a stage coach, cowboys, rescuing passengers. The chief of the party of cowboys is one known as Texas Jack. Ask him how he became a cowboy, and he will tell you how when but three years of age, he happened to be one of an emigrant caravan, travelling through the wilds of Texas towards California, when the party was set upon by a horde of Indians, who robbed and scalped the lot, saving only the lives of two girls and a little boy, the latter being himself. "Texas Jack" in being asked about the story of his rescue, is fond of telling it in rhyme:—

"They scalped our noble fathers;
And our mothers had to die.
And the only living captives;
Were two little girls and I.

I was rescued from the Indians;
By a brave and noble man.
He thrashed the thieving red-skins;
And fought them hand to hand.

He was noted for his bravery;
While on the Indian's track.
He has a noble history;
And his name was Texas Jack."

So the youth, on the "brave and noble man's" death, became Texas Jack the Second.

FIRE ON BOARD SHIP IN THE VICTORIA DOCK.

EARLY yesterday (Sunday) morning a fire was discovered amongst the cargo on board the s. s. "Baron Ardrossan" lying at No. 16 berth, Victoria Dock. The steamer had only a few hours previous to the discovery completed her loading and was ready for sea, and the result of the mishap is that she must necessarily be delayed for some days. At daylight yesterday intimation was sent to Mr. Hand, Dock Superintendent of the vessel's precarious predicament, and in a very short time he had arranged for the work of discharge being at once begun. The stevedores, Messrs. Hill and Grennon, were promptly at work on boardship, and with the aid of the dock cranes made considerable progress in clearing out the cargo from the main hold where the seat of the fire is supposed to be near the stokehole end of the hold. There was little or no smoke coming out of the hold during yesterday, and it is believe that the large quantity of water poured down the hatchway from which the smoke was freely coming when the fire was discovered, had the effect of stifling the conflagration, but at considerable expense to the bag cargo in the same hold, which was more or less injured by the water that was poured in, which also helped to give the vessel a heavy list to starboard. This may farther have the effect of wetting the cargo in the other holds on the starboard side. The vessel had on board 22,424 bags, linseed; 13,692 bags, wheat; 2,100 bales, cotton; 1,334 bags, ground-nuts; 4,443 bags and 1,500 packets, gingellyseed; and had "shut out" the following cargo, 723 bags, linseed, and 376 bags, wheat. It is impossible to say till the cargo is discharged to what extent the damage may reach. Nor is the cause of the fire at present known.

THE negotiations between the Governments of England and Russia in regard to the Pamir incident are likely to result in a settlement by no means unfavourable to England. There was been much talk in one or two St. Petersburg papers; but the Russian Foreign Office, when after some little trouble, learned the [illegible] truth about Captain Younghusband's arrest, [illegible] yed a laudable readiness to listen to reason. [illegible] Russian authorities in Central Asia seem to [illegible] thought that Captain Younghusband was an [illegible] whose intrigues would be dangerous to the [illegible] that Russian frontier.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,153 tons, Captain A T Houstoun, sailed on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast.

THE s s Baron Ardrossan, 1,825 tons, Captain Edward V Wisnom, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C C Mulison, and Mr H H Mulison.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 5 deck Passengers.

THE s s Ocampo, 1,311 tons, Captain H T C Price, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London via Karachi, with a general cargo, Major Purdon and Mr Speenell, as passengers.

THE s s Coot, 1,202 tons, Captain G Booth, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Batoum (12th February) with a cargo of 57,920 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE s s Altonower, 1,611 tons, Captain John Murray, cleared on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr L Corbett, Mr T Corbett, and Mr C Beron Halham.

THE s s Emin, 373 tons, Captain G F Peterson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Zanzibar, 21st February, with a general cargo, Mr F R Lobo and Mr. Talati as cabin and 43 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Dr. F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Oliffa, Mr Ata Mahomed and three ladies, and 97 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 10 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mrs Forbes, Mr Maconachie, Seyed Habib and 195 deck.

THE French mail steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed on Saturday last for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Marquis de Cambefort and lady, Dr. Boyadjian, Mdme Comtesse Diodate, Mrs Fontaine, Mrs Parry Crooke, Mr C S Droz, and Mr Renaward. For Port Said—Miss Jenny Croft. For Tamatave—Mr Arthur Renaudin. For Karachi—Mr and Mrs Home and child, Mrs Gordon, Captain and Mrs P Norton and child, Mrs Phillipsonsky, Mrs Rookeabar and 20 deck. For Zanzibar—58 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 943 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Isaac Shallom Obedia, and four children, Mr. Abdoola, Lieut H J Cunningham, Mr Chas. W White, Mr H A Pattanam, Dawood Aga Mahomed, Hajee Mahomed Khader Chala, Hajee Mahomed Joward, Murkaday Moses, Mr Alwi Atman, Mr Bapoo Wamon Lab, Shaik Abdool Latif bin Mahomed bin Thaya, Boshi bin Yacob, Yasuff bin Alli, Abdool Reyman, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rydal Hall	2139	Purvis	D	Ed Bates & Co
„ Rosario	1239	Brown	F	F Muir & Co
„ Longstone	1515	Thompson	H	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Mary Beyts	2433	Bice	K	B Craig & Co
„ Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
„ Ursa	1795	Phippen	N	Cursetji & Edalji
„ Alboin	619	Ritchie	P	R Stuart & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
SS City of Dublin	2150	Greenhorn	1	Sir Ch. Forbes & Co.
„ Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	A & A Graham & Co
„ Kt. Companion	2512	Durant	3	K Nixon & Co
„ Bisagno	1497	Baccarani	4	F Bozzoni
„ Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	7	K Nixon & Co
„ Guayacan	897	Steele	8	H Salay M Purta
„ Worsley Hall	2148	Black	10	E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kapurthala ..... 671 .. Rothwell ..... M Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Pemba (s)	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.
	Ocampo (s)	Price	London, Feb 6.
	Emin (s)	Peterson	Zanzibar, Feb 21.
	Coot (s)	Booth	Batoum, Feb 12.
	Athole (s)	Watson	Tyne, Feb 6.
	Naples (s)	Harrison	Calcutta, Feb 27.
13	Kestov (s)	Campion	Cardiff, Feb 11.
	Nithdale (s)	Laurenson	Glasgow, Feb 11.
	Ravenna (s)	Crewe	Aden, March 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, &c.
	Khedive (s)	Moule	London, &c.
	Virawa (s)	Houstoun	Galle.
	Baron Ardrossan (s)	Wisnom	Dunkirk.
	Altonower (s)	Murray	Antwerp.
13	Java (s)	Shepherd	Persian Gulf.
	Calder (s)	Lovell	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Arabia began to load on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
8	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, March 1.
9	Peshawur s	Wheeler	London.
	Amphitrite s	Robertson	Port Said.
	Choysang s	Bradley	Hongkong, Feb. 23.
	Chancellor s	Hannay	Liverpool, Feb. 6.
	Marian s	Grahl	Batoum, Feb. 5.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
10	M. Meanatchy s	.....	Rangoon.
	Putiala s	.....	Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

March.			
9	Kerbela s	.....	Rangoon.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
1	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE new Patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

ANNEALED IVORY BILLIARD BALLS. —New Patent Process. Can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Practical Billiard-Table makers. Prices on application.

C. L. AUCKIAB GURU, Newspaper and Commission Agent, Paranguty Street, Secunderabad, Deccan. The "Bombay Gazette" can be had on sale of the above.

SECOND-HAND Bijou Orchestran Organs, with 4 music rolls and case complete; in good order, very little used. Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A good expert DRAFTSMAN having knowledge of Surveying, levelling and estimating. Salary Rs. 80 per Mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials and specimen of drawings to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Kanara District.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT for a large Up-country Manufacturing firm. Must be a thoroughly competent man and have had London experience. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 3 0. No Eurasian or Native need apply. Address "Z.," care of this Paper.

FRESH PRUNES.—(New Season Fruits) Just received a Consignment from Hungary. Per lb. loose, Annas 8 only. 2 lbs. Stoppered Jars each; Re. 1-4 only. PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A powerful sweet-toned AMERICAN ORGAN (Mason and Hamlin) Thirteen Stops. With octave coupler. Nearly new. Price Rs. 450. Apply Dr. Sinclair. Kolleapur. S. M. C.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—The beautiful Yacht "WATER QUEEN" (belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Henry Morland) as she now lies off the Apollo Bunder; ready to get under weight; perfectly fitted and appointed. Apply to JOHN MARSHALL, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE.—A REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, nearly new in excellent working order. Also a LUCATO'S TRYPOGRAPH, nearly new. Apply to Captain OTTLEY, Yorkshire L. I., Colaba.

FOR SALE.—GALLOWAY & SON'S one Horizontal Compound Condensing ENGINE of 350 Indicated Horse Power, 5' Stroke, with its spare parts.

FOR SALE.—SECOND MOTION WHEELS, BEVEL WHEELS, BRASS PEDESTALS, &c., &c.

ALL the above can be seen at the "JADOWJI RAGHOWJI MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.," at Foras Road. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER.

FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, etc., prepared day and night from best European Flour can be had at any time to the entire satisfaction of customers by M. HEARSH, Baker, Grant Road.

WE call special attention to our large Assortment of beautiful Carpets and RUGS of all sizes and qualities from "Kashmir," "Amritsar," "Delhi," "Jeypore," "Bhokara," and other places, from Rs. 30 to 400. —S. J. TELLERY & Co., 8, Esplanade, Fort.

SUPPLIER of Domestic Servants, also supplies Musicians for Dances and Parties. Terms moderate. Apply to T. PALMER, care of Messrs. Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India! from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE. Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

POONA.—TO LET.—A large, confortable and upper STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 19 Queen's Gardens, with a Detached Office. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald." Poona.

TO BE LET, at once, the BUNGALOW, on the Sion Fort, lately in the occupation of Mr. A Cenley. For particulars apply at the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY.

TO LET, at Colaba, facing Back Bay, the BUNGALOW occupied by Dr. Grayfoot. Rent Rs. 150.—Apply "H. H.," care of this Paper.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—Rich Majolica Table and Hanging LAMPS, as well as Standard Lamps, with beautiful Silk Shades.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time viz. 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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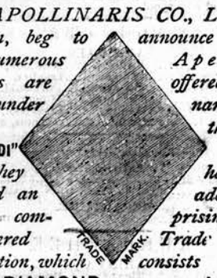

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1892.

the Bombay Government have not con-d, once and for all, that the form and ter of their annual administration are perfect they could scarcely do than find a new model in the corre-ing document which issues from the iat of the North-Western Provinces Oudh. We refer particularly to the Summary, which in the one case is and mechanical abstract of facts, ted without any illumining comment, in the other it is full, informing, bove all things, alive. Without in-upon the secrets of the Secretariat it issible to suggest that while in Bombay rt of the work is left to a special junior in the service, who is afraid to himself to anything beyond mere ation, in the Allahabad Secretariat and freer hand occasionally inter-Here and there we come across pas-ne on the relation of the district officer District Board for example—in which er ventures, with an entire absence of , upon instructive generalization and such as, we imagine, would be ruth-punged if they were to appear in a dministration report. What, it may are the charms of this dry-as-dust hat in Bombay the authorities cling it? The report before us is exceed-resting, not only from the matter in it, but from the manner in which ated. The year reported on, was, noteworthy if not an eventful one for ment of the North-Western Pro-ct Twenty of 1890 brought about nges, of which the chief were the of the judicial and executive func-cised by the Commissioners in transfer of the Oudh revenue work ecretariat of the Local Government d of Revenue, and the addition i Division to that of Allahabad, oval from the list of scheduled n the leading provisions of this the reasons here advanced for cates of a separation of magis-executive functions will find new n support of their contention. one of anxiety in at least one There was a serious failure of Garwhal and Kumaon districts, scarcity was experienced. The eable because it exhibits an istration acting in independence inciples in the relief of famine. re is much to be said for the ple that the food requirements can better be met in a time of he ordinary operations of private the Government. But this ple was departed from in Ku-h sufficient reasons. It so hap-hose parts there is an entire traders and wholesale grain-to be found elsewhere, that the cattered and distant villages lls, between which communica-t most times, and impossible in se were the differentiating cir-he case, and in putting upon al construction that they did, g the case in rigid accordance conomic rules, Sir Auckland stration showed creditable ethods.

ide the North-Western Pro-n keenly interested in Sir s energetic efforts to assist the his Government to improve y. In at least one instance he has had to employ the out troubling himself about do. Agra, Allahabad, Luck-and Benares, are the five ting or have set their houses pect. The Government have ly competent officer, Mr. sing officer, over these works, ge work which will follow and the liberal policy re-Government for advancing to Municipalities has largely prise. This, however, left ays and means still to be we stated the other day, Provinces municipalities, ment from Government necessary resources for ntenance of the new water the octroi duties. The say, is not serious. In octroi has raised the in-om fifteen annas six pies annas and nine pies; n Cawnpore the increase ight. It is a matter not that without the finan-reme Government, and the Local Government, would not in most in-he work in hand. Op-undoubtedly been, and l Colvin, or the writer us Government was advantage has been duction of a water towns benefitted to sanitary work. The exempt from the rate; he poor from a parti-es the classes above who claim to be the kesmen of the people. sanitation the North-rnment have adopted a portunist as such a be in a society like er, they say—with an which may be com-population should live itary condition than condition of acute arising from efforts to We have, after all, to an to immediate re-are such that they minds of the people with irritating inter-life, we shall be inging them round -Western Provinces a Village Sanitation om what they have ples of sanitation, a very aggressive

port in the inter-of the working of ich was intended cts of Lord Can-udh. Students of with interest to a influence of the -man" whom the d on the village e pointed to as one of the tokens of the displacement of the old order by the new. Of more direct local interest perhaps is the chapter on the excise administration, which may with advantage be read in connection with proposals for an amendment of the Abkari law in Bombay. The experience of the North-Western Provinces administration is quite on all fours with that of the local Government, namely, that illicit distillation is as often the result—the indirect result, it may be, of the measures taken by Government—as of the spontaneous disposition of the people to contraband practices. Take for example this passage in the Allahabad report:—"Where the mahua (or mhowra) tree abounds the means of distillation are obtainable at the cost of a few annas, or even of a few pies; and if the still-head duty is raised beyond the point at which a little risk is worth running for the sake of illicit gain, experience has shown that illicit manufacture of spirits from the mahua flowers will be at once resorted to." This is precisely what happened in Thana and Kolaba in 1888 and 1889, when the extra percentage system forced up the price of liquor to a level at which people preferred to make it themselves rather than pay so dearly for it. A more frank recognition of the Bombay Government of the fact that they themselves were the cause of the evil that they desire to cure by a measure that cannot fail to be oppressive and vexatious would have been more becoming. One passage in this report throws a strange side light upon the machinery that is used in Madras and Bombay for carrying out the policy of the Abkari Department. In the North-West, we are told, the facilities which exist in these two Presidencies for watching illicit manufacture and sale are not available, and the reviewer goes on to say:—"To create a large preventive or detective establishment, solely for the purposes of exercising a check on the manufacture, distillation, and sale of liquor would not only in itself prove extremely costly, but would become a source of infinite annoyance to the people at large, who would be placed at the mercy of large numbers of underlings bent on realizing the largest gain possible in their position, whether by taking bribes indirectly in order to allow illicit distillation to continue under their eyes, or by sharing in the profits of such distillation." Yet this is the agency by which it is intended to check and control the transit of mhowra flowers in two adjoining districts of the Presidency. It is a good thing occasionally to see what other administrations have to say about the agencies at work amongst their neighbours.

OUR information from the distressed Districts in this Presidency goes to show that so far the pressure of severe want has not been felt. In the Poona Districts more employment at ordinary wages would suffice. Some 1500 persons are at work on the two Canals, repairing breaches in the banks, and clearing out the channels. These men are paid the ordinary wage, which enables a man to support his family without bringing his wife and children on to the works, a step most undesirable in every way, which ought never to be taken except under the pressure of actual famine. It is fortunate that there has been no severe distress, as all that such a calamity would entail has not been sufficiently recognised. The experience of the great famine in the seventies proved to demonstration that the one pound ration was insufficient for the maintenance in health of those who are driven to it for subsistence. The famine wage is based on the price of grain only, and is still inadequate although it provides for more than a pound ration; it represents in money from 11 pies to one anna one pie a day. In famine years, when grain goes up to famine price, the price of adjuncts to food, dhal, ghee, salt, fire-wood, &c., does not rise in proportion, though it is enhanced. This year the price of these adjuncts has risen out of proportion to the rise in the price of grain. It is easy to see how this works with a wage based exclusively on the price of grain. A man requires for his day's food one and a half pounds of grain, four ounces of dhal, some salt, and firewood for cooking. Under the Famine Code he gets the price of two and a quarter pounds of grain, which gives him the price of three-quarters of a pound wherewith to obtain the necessary dhal, salt, and firewood. Reduced to money this comes to four pies and a half, which is not sufficient for the purpose. And in Bijapur, where the market price of grain is 40 pounds to the rupee, the three-quarters of a pound represents only three pies and a half. Prisoners in a jail cannot be fed on one anna and six pies a day. Under these circumstances, a degree of distress which would drive large numbers to seek subsistence on the famine wage, based on the present price of grain, would involve much suffering, sickness, and mortality. In Dharwar it has been found possible to pay ordinary wages for the work in progress, the money spent being provided from local funds. The returns show that at Bijapur, where the distress is undoubtedly more severe than in Dharwar, there are no people on the relief works. It is understood that the Government are considering the question of the wages—a question of the gravest importance—to which we have already more than once called attention. All who remember the one-pound ration controversy in the last great famine and the calamitous results of the obstinate adherence to an insufficient scale, will understand the absolute necessity of avoiding any approach to a repetition of that grievous error. As Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, pointed out, money expended parsimoniously for the relief of the famine-stricken lost its efficacy, and the expenditure incurred by Government was deprived of all grace. From this point of view we sincerely hope that the deliberations of the Government on the wage question will not be protracted, for if any considerable number be driven to seek relief on the works the present rate of wages will be found inadequate. So far there is employment at ordinary wages for well-sinking and blasting in the Poona Districts, the funds for which comes partly from *tagai* advances, and partly from private resources; chiefly from the latter. This has prevented wages from falling below the rate of ordinary years. It is gratifying to know that up till the middle of March the distress has been less than was anticipated. The period of pressure may be tided over with a minimum of suffering and outlay by the construction of large works which would employ unskilled labour at current rates. This adaptation of means to the actual necessities of the affected districts would render unnecessary any migration from the villages and the congregation at relief works of women and children who would be less of a burden to the State in their own gaums.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in one of his letters from South Africa to the *Daily Graphic*, had something to say of the extraordinary newspaper he found in the interior, and an illustration which accompanied the letter gave us an excellent presentment of the office from which it was issued. It is well known that in Australia, whenever a new find of gold is announced, the first rush of adventurers finds not one but two newspapers already established and already in active wordy warfare as to the rights and wrongs of the settlers, and the arbitrariness or suavity of the Commissioner. In South Africa, however, such evidence of the rapid march of civilization had not been anticipated, and Mr. C. B. Finlason, another African traveller, devotes a long letter to a description of the metropolitan ventilator of public opinion in Mashonaland. The *Mashonaland Herald and Zambesian Times* has a striking title, and is businesslike enough to conjure up ideas of a well-conducted influential journal in which agents interested in omnipotent patent medicines, and the latest soaps, might carry on an advertising rivalry. To describe any newspaper as a "one-horse affair" would be to employ a phrase of unpardonable profanity. But it is the term best calculated to give an impression of this pioneer of a press which will one day be a power for good or evil in Mashonaland. Mr. Fairbridge, the registered proprietor, is at once editor, reporter, printer, publisher, and newsboy, besides being canvasser for advertisements and bill-collector. But this many-sided position is neither unique nor without precedent. There are even now in England men of affluence owning large and lucrative newspaper properties whose beginnings were as humble as that recorded in Mashonaland. But the *Zambesian Times* has certainly the merit of originality in some respects deserving of notice. It is produced without type, without a press, and under other difficulties hitherto unknown. The plant consists of a pen and a stylograph or cryptograph. The editor writes all he has to say on a piece of wax. The pen cuts through the wax and makes a number of microscopic holes at each stroke. When the sheet is finished, and placed in position, a smudge with the ink brush, or roller, makes a fair copy. About 700 copies, we are told, can be taken from each sheet. After that the minute holes become caverns, and then the subsequent copies are all ink and smudge. At the very beginning Mr. Fairbridge started with two pens; one he lost early, and the other has been his sole and only implement. It was worn out months ago, and makes a broader and more lurid stroke at every edition. New pens have been despatched to him, but the Mashonaland mail service too is in a primitive state, and sporting men lay heavy odds against the safe arrival of letters or packets at their destination. When ink fails him he uses lamp-black of home manufacture, turpentine, and free oil which sometimes is too free, and spoils a whole edition. Cables and official information are placed at his disposal by the Chartered Company for the good of the public, and the numbers of this remarkable issue, sometimes a whole sheet of foolscap, sometimes a half, are received not only with gravity but with eagerness. Perhaps the worst feature of the novel and spirited undertaking is that the proprietor does not always get cash for his paper. Biscuits, dried fruits, sugar, and coffee are tendered as payment, and at times the system answers well, but when, for instance, as Mr. Finlason says has been the case, two clients strike on baking powder, the result is disheartening. On one occasion, after an issue which has been distinguished by a large measure of free oil, a new shovel was tendered, though it was worth more than the amount due, and shovels being rather scarce just then, it was regarded as ominous by the unfortunate journalist who was more careful thereafter. Through much tribulation doubtless will come his reward. His yoke is heavy and his burden great, but as the population of Mashonaland increases, type, ink, and printing presses will take the place of the extraordinary pen and the cryptograph, and a fully efficient staff will help Mr. Fairbridge to his laurels.

THE strike of the English colliers is a grim reality. On Saturday, the appointed day, 400,000 colliers stopped work, and already factories have been closed for want of fuel. The intention is to stop work in the mines for fourteen days, the avowed object being to raise the price of coals throughout the country. Some weeks ago the coal-owners at Newcastle decided upon a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of the employes. To this the men declined to submit, and threatened to strike *en masse*. With a view to averting a strike the coal-owners offered as an ultimatum an immediate reduction of 7½ per cent., or 5 per cent. reduction at once with a further reduction of 5 per cent. on the first of May. The men were informed that if either of these alternatives was not accepted, notices of dismissal would be served on the 27th of February. While the coal-owners were taking these steps, the prudence of which, under the circumstances, would seem to be open to question, the Coal Miners' Federation resolved at Manchester upon a counter-stroke of Napoleonic audacity. Encouraged by the inconvenience and consternation caused by the recent strike of all the coal-porters in London, the coal-miners resolved to take a "fourteen days' rest" from the 12th March. The cessation of works, it was cynically stated, would maintain pit prices, and the colliery owners would not be obliged to press for a reduction of wages. With the exception of Northumberland Scotland and South Wales, all the mines of the country, including North Wales, are closed. The Scotch colliers number 80,000, and they have decided to deny themselves the fourteen days' rest, being satisfied with a five days' week. Of the 620,000 colliers in great Britain 400,000 are on strike. It may be regarded as certain that the cutting off of the coal supply will entail the closing of smelting work and foundries throughout England. From one cause or another, the stock of coal at the pit's mouth and in the merchants' yards in London has been this year below the average, the supply on hand being less than a week's consumption. The strike, if it continues for a fortnight, as contemplated, will place the whole manufacturing industry of England under an interdict, and will drive coal for household consumption up to famine prices.

ON Saturday afternoon, Earl Cairns, Mr. and Mrs Greenfell, and Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, who had been the guests of Lord and Lady Harris at Malabar Point, left Bombay by the English mail steamer. The party lunched at the Royal Yacht Club, and accompanied by Captain Cox and Captain Nuthall, went about 2 p.m. to the Apollo Bunder, whence they left in a Government steam launch for the mail steamer Khedive. Among other passengers by the steamer were Lord and Lady Ashburton, the Hon. A. H. Baring, Major-General and Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. and two Misses Barnett, &c.

MR. HENRY BELL, Barrister-at Law, has been appointed Manager of the Darbhunga Raj Estate. The post, it will be remembered, was rendered vacant some time ago by the sudden death of Mr. Gwatkin Williams.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING AT WITU.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The account of the fighting at Witu, as telegraphed by the correspondent of the *Standard* from Zanzibar, proves to be incorrect, inasmuch as the British sepoys instead of being defeated were victorious.

THE KIRKCALDY ELECTION.

The election for the seat for the Kirkcaldy district, left vacant by the death of Sir George Campbell, has resulted in the return of Mr. Dalziel, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, who defeated Mr. Cox, the Liberal Unionist candidate, by a majority of 1,036 votes.

STOPPAGE OF THE COLLIERIES.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MINERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The general stoppage of the collieries has commenced.

The total number of miners who have struck work is four hundred thousand.

CLOSING OF FACTORIES.

Many manufactories are closing for the want of fuel caused by the strike movement.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Lord Rosebery has been appointed temporary Chairman of the London County Council.

THE DEFENCES OF MALTA.

Sergeant Holden, formerly of the Royal Engineers, has been arrested at Manchester on a charge of selling to France certain plans giving the details of the defences of Malta. The prisoner, who was brought up before the Magistrate yesterday, has been remanded and sent to prison, bail being refused.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN A COLLIERY.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 11.

A disastrous explosion from fire-damp has taken place at the Anderlues coal-pit near Mons. Two hundred miners are entombed and their rescue is considered to be hopeless. Forty escaped, whilst sixteen others were rescued in a dying condition.

TWO HUNDRED MINERS CREMATED.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 12.

The Anderlues pit has taken fire, and all the miners who did not succeed in making their escape have been cremated.

THE GUELPH FUND.

BERLIN, MARCH 12.

The Emperor William has annulled the sequestration of the Guelph Fund.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold, and has been confined to his bed since Thursday last.

SPREAD OF ANARCHISM IN PARIS.

PARIS, MARCH 13.

There is a scare in the wealthy quarters of Paris owing to the increase in outrages by the Anarchists. A bomb was thrown yesterday and wrecked a house in the Boulevard St. Germain.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The death is announced of Mr. William Tayler, formerly Commissioner of Patna.

BERLIN, MARCH 13.

The death of the Grand Duke of Hesse took place to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 13.

Lieutenant F. J. de V. Stokes, 2nd Battalion the King's Own Royal Lancashire Regiment, has been selected Commandant of the Purandhar Sanitarium, *vice* Captain Leonard, who has been appointed to a Militia Adjutancy.

Major P. Milton, 2nd Queen's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, is to be appointed officiating Station Staff Officer, Nusserabad.

Captain B. C. Holt, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Battalion in succession to Captain G. F. Catley, whose tenure of the appointment will shortly expire.

Surgeon-Captain A. E. J. Croly, M.S., has applied for six months' leave to England, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant F. Worsley, 23rd Bombay Infantry, has arrived in Poona for the purpose of attending the Signalling Class.

Lieutenant S. W. King, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, who is a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has been posted to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Ressaidar Shaikh Birkarali has been promoted to the rank of Wardi Major provisionally in the 4th Bombay Cavalry, *vice* H amidulla Khan promoted.

Colonel C. A. Cunningham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has proceeded on 90 days' privilege leave to England. During his absence Colonel R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), will act for him.

On the night of the 6th instant, while a sentry of the 4th Bombay Rifles was on duty near the enclosure in which the Regiment is stationed, he was shot dead by a Pathan. A Lance Naik, who attempted to capture the murderer, was seriously wounded; and is not expected to recover. The Pathan, was however, shot dead by the men of the guard, who had by this time turned out. It is understood that a court-of-enquiry has assembled to investigate the matter.

Lieutenant C. L. Ganson, 18th Hussars, who is a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has been nominated to the Bengal Cavalry; Captain A. C. Newton King, Worcester Regiment, is to act as Adjutant G. I. P. R. Volunteers, during the absence of Captain W. C. Ross, on eight months' leave to England, on private affairs.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 12.

A son was born to his Highness the Nizam on Thursday morning.

There are strong rumours that the famous Imperial Diamond Case has been amicably settled.

LORD ROBERTS'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

Lord Roberts leaves Calcutta on the 16th instant, arriving at Khatmandu on the 21st or 22nd. His Excellency spends three days in Khatmandu, and reaches Digha Ghat on the 28th. He will be met by the Adjutant-General., Quarter-Master General, Military Secretary, and personal staff at Bankipore, and proceed to Sialkot. He will afterwards visit Rawalpindi, remaining there until the 5th or 6th April, whence he will proceed to Peshawar, reaching Simla at midday on April 13. Lady Roberts and Surgeon-Captain Edwards accompany his Excellency to Khatmandu. The Commander-in-Chief's visit to Khatmandu is being made in accordance with a long-standing invitation of the Darbar that his Excellency should inspect the Nepalese Army. There will be a great gathering of troops at the capital, and Lord Roberts can scarcely fail to be struck by the quality of the men in the ranks Nepal, it may be remembered, was among the first States to proffer armed assistance when war with Russia seemed imminent in 1885. It has a large and well-equipped force, and could furnish probably 20,000 men, or as many as are being enrolled under the Imperial Service scheme in all India.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ALLAHABAD.

The fire which burnt three houses in the bazaar occurred at Allahabad on Sunday morning. A native lost his life. The charred remains of his body was not recovered for some hours.

SHIKAR PARTY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 13.

The Rajas of Puttiala and Dholpore arrived here on Friday and have a shikar party twenty miles off here. Forty English guests are with them. The party lasts one week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 11.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 12.

The s. s. Gwalior (extra) arrived here yesterday morning, and the s. s. Pekin arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	4 3
8½ lbs. „	5 4½
40 s Mule Twist	6 ¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3⅝
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	68⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	41 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total bullion, £25,300,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £10,000,000; decrease, £200,000; other deposits, £27,500,000; decrease, £700,000; other securities, £28,500,000; decrease, £1,300,000; notes and gold £16,800,000; increase, £400,000. The Bank's reserve 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	49,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton	84,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	Nil „
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,719,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	41,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton	8,000 „

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, accompanied by members of his staff, left Bombay for inspection duty at Aden by the English mail steamer on Saturday afternoon. At 1-30 p.m., his Excellency came over from the Royal Yacht Club to the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by General Budgen, Commanding the District, Colonel Hilliard, Colonel Merriman, C.I.E., Captain Shopland, Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, and others. His Excellency, accompanied by the gentlemen present, left in his own launch Julia for the mail boat, a salute of fifteen guns being fired from the land battery in connection with his departure. Sir George is accompanied on his tour of inspection by General Gatacre, Colonel Greig, Lieut.-Colonel Leach, General Sanford, Brigadier General Hughes, and Captain Peyton, Aide-de-Camp.

DANTE AND VIRAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The short and long of the controversy in your paper on the above subject is that Mr. Sanjana evidently made a mistake about my paper, and judging of it only from the abstracts appearing in public papers found fault with me for (a) not even hinting at the authors who had previously written on the subject; and for (b) not being original in my paper. As regards the first the honourable names of the authors who had touched upon the subject, but had not gone deep into it as I have done, were mentioned by me in my paper, and I now find that in the abstract supplied to the *Jam-e-Jamshed* at the special request of its sub-editor, the name of Haug and Barthelemy are hinted at. I said this in my first letter. As regards the second I enumerated in my second letter a number of important facts of resemblance which, I say, I have for the first time pointed out. After this explanation in my two letters I expected Mr. Sanjana to be fair towards me, and to do me that justice which a person is entitled to from another who had under a mistake made disparaging remarks. Mr. Sanjana has not chosen to do so and does not choose to do so in this day's letter. He is welcome to stick to that policy. When he wrote his first letter he did not wait for the whole of the paper, but gave a long extract from the French of M. Barthelemy, which treated of a few points common between us. Why should he wait now when I have enumerated the points which I have touched for the first time? He has only to open M. Barthelemy's work and copy down the parallel passages. I beg to assure him that the work will be a very light one, because there are no more parallel passages. He has exhausted his stock.—Yours, &c.,

JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI.

Colaba, March 12.

MR. MILN'S BENEFIT AT THE NOVELTY.

TO-NIGHT at the Novelty Theatre Mr. G. C. Miln, who with his company opened the last dramatic season in Bombay, takes a farewell complimentary benefit prior to his departure for London where he is to open as engagement with Sir Augustus Harris in classical drama, at Drury Lane. We have already referred to the excellent programme prepared for the evening, and to Mr. Miln's claims on the support of the Bombay public. Mr. Miln has certainly done a great deal, by his discourses on, and readings from, Shakespeare to give students an insight into the works of the quiet dramatist. Mr. Miln may, therefore, be considered a benefactor, and a promoter of education; and, therefore he deserves a bumper house to-night as a mark of esteem. It will only be a return for his labours.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 26.

AT the present moment the barometer points strongly to an early dissolution. In politics as in climate, that is English climate, changes are very sudden, and the forecast in everybody's mouth may prove to be wrong. Hope springs eternal in the ministerial breast, but a time comes when even the most sanguine have to submit to the inevitable. Mr. Balfour's leadership, from which so much was expected, may not be so hopelessly doomed to failure as the editors of the *Speaker* and the *Sunday Sun* are upon rather inadequate data so ready to predict, but certainly things are not going well for the Government. The smallness of the majority, 21, against Mr. Sexton's amendment to the Address—an amendment which practically amounted to a vote of censure—might have been due to an accident. The Unionist leaders never countenanced the allegation of sharp practice wildly hurled at the heads of the Opposition by the Unionist Press, but still the division was somewhat of a surprise, and the Government were given the benefit of the doubt. On Friday night, however, their majority was only 23 in a division on a motion condemning the practice of selecting non-Welsh speaking barristers for County Court Judgeships in the Principality. The question was, it is true, not exactly a party one in the strict sense of the word, and more than one member of unimpeachable fidelity to the Conservative cause voted in the minority, but still in the circumstances the result was a check for the Government. That it was so regarded in high political quarters was shown by the almost passionate appeal that appeared in the *Standard* on Monday imploring supporters of the Ministry to stand by Mr. Balfour. "When," reproachfully urges the Conservative organ, "they recollect with what enthusiasm they hailed his (Mr. Balfour's) elevation to the Leadership of the House; when they reflect on the gallant and triumphant struggle he maintained with the forces of anarchy, disorder, and dishonesty in Ireland, aided and abetted as these were by the factious sympathy of the English Opposition; when they remember the indefatigable energy he has exhibited during the whole course of the life of the present Parliament, can they hesitate for a moment between their personal objects and their public duties, or doubt in which direction they are called by the combined accents of loyalty and patriotism." The party pulled themselves together on the occasion of the debate in favour of the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales; but there is apparent a listlessness in the Tory ranks that seems incurable except by a general election.

The fiasco in the House of Commons last night has not mended matters, and it almost looks as if Mr. Balfour's luck had deserted him. Early in the sitting the Lord Advocate moved for leave to introduce a measure dealing with the grant Scotland is entitled to in consequence of the passing of the Free Education Act, and after a long discussion, which showed among other things that the Scotch Liberals are not a perfectly happy family, it was discovered that the whole debate was irregular. It appears that the measure being a "Money Bill" ought to have been introduced in committee; so the proceedings must be *commenced de novo*. The discovery of this blunder, which enabled Mr. Labouchere to patronise Mr. Balfour by hoping that it would be a lesson to him not to waste time through neglect to consult the proper authorities, is said to have been due to the Chairman of Committees. Mr. Courtney was not previously a favourite with the Conservatives, and he will be still less so after what happened yesterday. It would have been kinder, seeing that he is or calls himself a Liberal Unionist, if he had pointed out the mistake earlier in the evening, assuming it to have occurred to him before the debate was drawing to a close. Altogether this has been a bad week for the Government.

At the same time it would be unfair not to mention that their Small Holdings Bill introduced by Mr. Chaplin, though it does not seem fair enough to some land reformers, is a good measure, and has been well received even by the leaders of the Opposition. Another thing that seems to have told in favour of the Government, and may in certain eventualities tell still further, is the controversy now raging as to whether in 1880 the Duke of Devonshire (Lord Hartington) tried to form a Ministry when the Queen, on the advice of Lord Beaconsfield, sent for the then leader of the Liberal party. It looks as if Lord Hartington might at the instigation of her Majesty have ascertained whether if he attempted to get together an Administration Mr. Gladstone would accept office under him; but the charge—for it is idle of Mr. Wemyss Reid to say that he has brought no charge against Lord Hartington—has not been substantiated, and ought not to have been made after Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Academy dinner thanking Lord Hartington for his magnanimity in waiving his claim after having borne the burden and heat of the day. Mr. Reid's language has, at all events, justified the assumption that his informant might be Mr. Gladstone himself; but Mr. Reginald Brett, who is a follower of the Liberal leader, and who has taken up the cudgels very strongly for Lord Hartington—in this controversy Lord Hartington sounds better than the Duke of Devonshire—refuses or did refuse a few days ago to credit the unpleasant suggestion. "Is it likely," Mr. Brett asks, "that Mr. Gladstone at the close of a life of such dignity and responsibility, if he desired to make imputations at all, would avail himself of such means?" We have not yet heard the last of the matter. In the meantime, Mr. Wemyss Reid is probably wishing that he had held his tongue, or rather his pen, for it was in the columns of the *Speaker* that the controversy was started.

There is a curious letter in this morning's *Daily News*, which, assuming it to be *bona fide*, has a bearing on the situation indicated above. The signature is M.P., and the writer claiming to be "An honest Tory" professes to have been driven to take refuge in the columns of the *Daily News* owing to the refusal of the organs of his own party to publish his views. He wants to know what "our leaders" are about. He describes the state of affairs in half a dozen concise sentences. "Mr. Balfour has brought in a Bill to give Local Government to Ireland. The Tory party protested at Birmingham against any such Bill being brought in. In the House of Commons, the majority of the Irish members have rejected it with contumely, and in this contumely the Liberals have joined. Mr. Balfour, in bringing in his Bill, could hardly conceal his contempt for it. Who, then, is in favour of it? The small and select band, I suppose, that recognises Mr. Chamberlain as its leader. As a Tory, I object to our leaders and our party being subjected to this domination of a few gentlemen, every one of whom will be returned to Parliament by Tory votes, if they are again returned." He criticises Mr. Chamberlain's attitude on the Disestablishment question and advocates an appeal to the constituencies at Whitsuntide. He concludes:—"If we lose the election it will be in my opinion because we do not sufficiently trust in the Tory following throughout the country, but prefer to sacrifice it in a vain attempt to retain with us gentlemen, who not only consider that they ought to direct our policy, but to vote against us whenever they are so minded." In spite of denials there seems to be some ground for the rumour, first started at a public meeting by a prominent member of the staff that the *Daily Telegraph* is meditating a complete change of front in home politics.

Much interest is being felt in the approaching County Councils Election, which is being fought on strictly party lines. While Sir Henry James at St. James's Hall was taunting the Progressists with having driven from the Council their best man, Lord Rosebery, the noble Earl was consenting to stand again in one of the working class districts. The Progressists, who start with ten Aldermen, expect to win, but not by such a large majority as on the last occasion. The telegraph will probably have informed you how far this expectation is realized. What the majority have most to fear is perhaps not the hostility of the great landlords but the unpopularity brought down upon the Council by the indiscreet zeal of a small but fussy body of would-be moral reformers.

An article entitled "The Errors of Anti-Opiumists," contributed to this month's issue of the *Provincial Medical Journal* by your former Surgeon-General, Sir W. Moore, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. I understand that an exhaustive article from the same busy pen on "Opium, Its Use and Abuse" will appear in the forthcoming number of the *Sanitary Record*, a periodical that lately came into the possession of a gentleman well-known in legal circles in Bombay. The paper to be read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts next month by Mr. G. H. M. Batten is, from what I hear, likly to provoke a good deal of discussion, and if the Anti-Opiumists put in an appearance, as they are sure to do, there will not improbably be wigs on the green. The abolitionists, though it seems that they do not intend this session to raise a special debate on their proposals, are in other ways displaying all the zeal of men who rightly or wrongly believe themselves to be engaged in a righteous crusade. Their policy is in Parliament to bombard Ministers with troublesome questions, and outside St. Stephen's to pursue an increasing agitation. One of the sights of London just now particularly in the neighbourhood of the Palace of Westminster is to see detachments of sandwich men carrying placards calling attention to the "Anglo-Asiatic opium curse." On one side there is a harrowing picture of an almost nude and half-starved wretch on the ground with an opium pipe in his mouth. The exhibition is only saved from being absolutely realistic by the mournful-looking sandwich-men being dressed in the ordinary attire of the poor wretches engaged in this monotonous calling. If Sir Augustus Harris had been consulted by Sir Joseph Pease and his friends the great theatrical entrepreneur would have made use of the sandwich-men as stage Asiatics. I am not sure that he should not have gone further, and provided real live Chinamen or Indians. The resources of the East End are vast.

Sir William Plowden, I have heard, complained last session of the indifference shown to his scheme for reforming the Indian legislative Councils; but undeterred by previous neglect he has decided to reintroduce his measure, which is scarcely likely to become law at any rate during the present year of grace. The Government Bill has been safely piloted through the smooth waters of the House of Lords, but it is now in the hands of another pilot. Mr. Curzon will, however, probably not experience much difficulty in preventing his craft from coming to grief on the Scylla of Mr. MacNeill or the Charybdis of Mr. Schwann. Mr. MacNeill's activity is I fancy rather embarrassing to the London Congresswallas. It would only be natural if M. P.s who do not get too many chances of distinguishing themselves should resent the intrusion of a comparative outsider like the hon. gentleman from Donegal. It must have been, I take it, rather annoying to Mr. Schwann, Mr. Ellis, and the rest to find Mr. MacNeill first in the field with an amendment to the Ministerial measure. The terms of Mr. MacNeill's proposition are as follow:—"On second reading of Indian Councils Act (1861) Amendment Bill to move that in the opinion of this House no reform of the Indian Councils will be acceptable to the people of India which fails to recognise and embody the elective principle." Two or three days later the less vigilant Mr. Schwann handed in to the clerks at the table the following Amendment:—On second reading of the Indian Council Act (1861) Amendment Bill to move that in the opinion of this House no reform of the Indian Councils which does not embody the elective principle as has been frequently urged at the annual meetings of the Indian National Congress will prove satisfactory to the Indian people or (I be) compatible with the good Government of India." It is understood that Mr. MacNeill, with a magnanimity unheard of in Westminster, has agreed to make way for Mr. Schwann. The reason of this remarkable piece of self-denial is probably to be found in the fact that the member for the Northern Division of Manchester has gone out of his way to make himself specially grateful to Irish Nationalists. It is doubtful if any other member less popular with the representatives from Ireland would have been so favoured. Mr. MacNeill has put more questions this week about the proportion of Indians and Europeans in the public service, but no fresh information of importance has been extracted. That is evidently the opinion of the gentlemen in the Press Gallery, for they unanimously, I believe, ignore Mr. MacNeill's latest efforts to add to his stores of Indian knowledge.

The anxiously-awaited report of what is known as Lord Wantage's Committee has just made its appearance, and in spite of the pre-occupation of the public mind in regard to the political situation generally, is receiving a considerable amount of attention. A great—let us hope an abiding—impression has been made by the statements of the Duke of Cambridge and other authorities quoted by the Committee. It is not pleasant to find the Commander-in-Chief stating that "every battalion at home is inefficient" especially when it is confirmed so absolutely by the Adjutant General. At the present moment," says the latter official, "I may say that we have not a single infantry battalion effective at home." The General Officer commanding at Aldershot speaks of the home battalion as "only a nursery." Equally emphatic is Lord Wolseley, who characteristically observes that after the drafts for India were provided the home battalions would be "like a lemon when all the juice is squeezed out of it." The recommendations of the Committee have on the whole been well received, especially those relating to the improvement of Tommy Atkin's position and prospects. The rigid economists are quiet. Just now their attention is bent on more pressing matters, and the approach of the General Election counsels caution.

If the current number of the *North American Review* has not been noticed by you your readers may thank me for calling their attention to an article, entitled "The Duty and Destiny of England in India." The writer, Sir Edwin Arnold, has the courage of his opinions which, it need hardly be said, are not those of Mr. A. O. Hume. Incidentally Sir Edwin tells a story about H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. The illustrious Duke once remarked to Sir Edwin, "How can you expect India to be well-governed any more when the Viceroy has always at his elbow a button which communicates straight with the India Office in Westminster and with the lobby of the House of Commons." The remark may be characteristic of "the true good-sense which ever distinguishes his Royal Highness," but it is doubtful if the Duke of Cambridge will thank Sir Edwin Arnold for publishing a casual observation.

Mr. William Digby has definitely accepted the position of Liberal candidate for South Islington against the well-known and popular Sir Albert Rollit, and is sanguine of success. According to the *Daily News*, Mr. William Digby's programme is advanced enough to satisfy the most exciting Radical. He is even made to say that he would support Mr. Gladstone in "every particular." It is to be hoped that Mr. William Digby did not put it quite so strongly as that. As the remark stands it is not very different from the highly moral formula "Our party right or wrong." He advocated, we are told the abolition of the opium traffic, "although England would have to be prepared to make good the loss of revenue thereby." Mr. William Digby is more honest than some of the opium abolitionists, but if the traffic is not done away with until England is prepared to make good the loss of revenue thereby the Government of India may once more breathe freely.

Mr. T. M. Healy intends on Monday to ask Mr. Curzon if pensioners of the late East Indian Company have the option of commuting, like pensioners in the regular army.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided to take 210 copies of the 11th or Indian Volume of the Transactions of the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography for use in the India Office and distribution in India. The volume, which will shortly be issued, is to consist not only of the full account of the two meetings held in the Theatre of the London University, under the chairmanship of Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, but also of the discussion in the Demography Division on the Factory question, as well as of several papers relating to India read in other sections of the Congress.

THE mail train from the Punjab left Allahabad on Wednesday morning without the mails from Bombay. These, after arrival, were despatched from Allahabad by a special train which arrived at Howrah by noon on Thursday.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, Captain C. Crewe, with the Overland mails of the 26th February, arrived in harbour at 4-30 o'clock yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr E G Lees — Mr J E Jenkins
Mr H V Firth

FROM BRINDISI.

Lt W Kirkpatrick — Mr Corfield
Col Tremlow — Mr J B Lee
Mr G W Moir — Miss Pratt
Capt Day

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Stanley Mylins — Mr and Mrs Watt

FROM SUEZ.—Mr A K Cazaronce.

FROM ADEN.

Surgn-Capt O'C Drury — Mr H S Webb
Mr G A T Bennett — Mr Aikin

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by the Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Osborne on Tuesday for Windsor.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Sir H. James, Q.C., to be his Attorney-General in place of Sir C. Hall, now recorder of the City of London.

Princess Victoria Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, who has been suffering from bronchitis and pneumonia at Portsmouth, is recovering.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and her daughters arrived in London on Wednesday from Russia.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Knutsford explained the circumstances under which the Government had undertaken to negotiate on behalf of the West Indian colonies for a new commercial arrangement between them and the United States.

On Tuesday Lord Herschell moved the second reading of a Bill to punish persons for inciting minors to indulge in betting or gambling transactions, which was agreed to. Last night the Bill for sanctioning the occasional absence from India of high officials was discussed, and with amendments, was passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Chaplin explained the Bill for facilitating the acquisition of small agricultural holdings in Great Britain. The principle of the Bill was generally approved, and the first reading was agreed to. Mr. Jackson then stated the nature of a Bill to improve education in Ireland, but the debate was not concluded. On Tuesday Mr. S. Smith moved a resolution in favour of disestablishing the Church in Wales. The Solicitor-General opposed and a long debate followed, which ended in a division showing 287 against the resolution and 220 in favour of it. On Wednesday a Bill for limiting the working hours of women and children employed in shops was read a second time, and was referred to a Select Committee. Last night the Bill for distributing in Scotland the equivalent sum for the education grant in England was discussed with great diligence and with much difference of views.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

Many political meetings have been held during the past week in various parts of the country. Mr. Goschen, M.P., on Wednesday spoke at Epsom, and Mr. J. Morley, M.P., at Reading.

The elections to the new London County Council next month are now being vigorously contested on party lines.

IRELAND.

Mrs. Montagu, wife of an Irish magistrate, has been committed at Coleraine for trial for causing the death of her daughter, aged three years, by tying her up in a dark room for some trifling misbehaviour.

On Friday and Saturday last heavy snowstorms and gales prevailed in Ireland, and railway traffic was greatly impeded.

Mr. Henry Doyle, C. B., Director of the Irish National Gallery, died last week.

Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., addressing a meeting of sympathizers with Irish Home Rule at Fulham, on Monday, said he was convinced that peace could be made between the two sections of the party, and he urged all Irishmen to assist in that object.

GENERAL.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided on Tuesday at a meeting at Clarence-house, when it was agreed to raise a fund for assisting in the adequate representation of British art and music at the International Exhibition to be held in Vienna in May next.

The peerages conferred on Sir F. Roberts, Admiral Sir A. Hood, and Sir W. Thomson, President of the Royal Society, were officially announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The deaths are announced of the Right Rev. Dr. Ashton Oxenden, formerly Bishop of Montreal; of Mr. C. A. Fyffe, a distinguished literary writer; of Mr. R. S. Holford, who was for some years M.P. for East Gloucestershire; and of Sir H. Cotton, a retired Lord Justice of Appeal.

The remains of the late Mr. Wardle, M.P. for South Derbyshire, were cremated on Saturday at Woking.

Canon Blenkin, Vicar of Boston, died suddenly on Sunday night, immediately after returning home from his church.

The Duchess of Hamilton while hunting on Wednesday in Leicestershire sustained a severe accident by the fall of her horse.

The Rev. W. M. Campion has been elected as President of Queen's College, Cambridge.

The Registrar-General's mortality returns for the past week are again more favourable. The deaths in London fell to 20·7 per thousand.

The Home Secretary (Mr. H. Matthews, M.P.) received a deputation on Tuesday who complained of the interference of the police with political meetings at Chelsea. Mr. H. Matthews said his duty was to prevent any interruption to the public rights and convenience, without reference to the objects of meetings.

The coursing prize of the Waterloo Cup was again won yesterday by Colonel North's Fullerton.

On Wednesday a tall chimney shaft at a factory at Cleckheaton suddenly fell and crashed into the adjoining building, where some 70 people were at work. Fourteen persons were killed, and some half-dozen other cases of injuries are extremely serious.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Gen. E. Kaye, C.B., R.A., Ben. Ret.; Col. J. Smith, Ben. Ret.; Col. H. G. Young, R.A., Ben. Ret.; Mr. T. H. Stewart, late Bo. C.S.; Surg.-Gen. G. Smith, M.D., Mad. Ret.; Lord Justice Cotton; Vice-Admiral C. T. Curme; Canon Blenkin: Dr. Ashton Oxendon; Mr. C. A. Fyffe, M.A.; Mr. Henry Doyle; Mr. R. S. Holford; the Hon. E. M. Leigh; Mrs. Nye Chart.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles paraded in the compound of the Town Hall at 5 p.m. on Saturday. Eight companies and a squad of recruits having been formed, the Regiment marched to the Esplanade where similar movements to those of last week were gone through. The following is the field state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	2	2	..	..	35	42
B „	1	1	2	..	3	..	16	23
C „	..	1	1	..	5	..	35	42
D „	..	..	1	1	4	..	29	35
E „	..	1	1	1	1	..	17	21
F „	..	..	1	1	4	..	16	22
G „	1	..	2	..	1	2	23	30
H „	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
I Cadets	..	..	..	..	2	..	53	55
K Cadets	..	1	1	..	3	..	14	18
L Cadets	..	1	..	..	4	..	32	37
Army Staff	1	..	..	2	..	..	5	8
Staff and Band	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	30
Total	4	5	10	7	31	2	327	386

The following officers were on parade, *viz.*:—Lieutenant-Colonel L H Bayley, Majors R S Brown, H A Acworth, and T W C Leathem (Adjutant); Captains J P Baird, F Place, G Lund, R A Willis and J Kenny; Lieutenants W Jefferies, T M English, F W English, J P Cornforth, D J Sharp, J H Ferneaux, J W Smith, H R H Wilkinson, and 2nd-Lieuts R Snell, and S Tomlinson.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council for the N.-W. P. and Oudh—the first of this season—was held at Lucknow on the 9th instant in the public rooms of the Chattar Manzil. Three Bills were brought forward: the first (by the Hon'ble Mr. LaTouche) regarding village sanitation, the second (by the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton) on the subject of municipal lodging houses, and the third (also by the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton) dealing with the subject of drainage and sewerage work in municipalities. The Bills were introduced by the movers in the usual way; and the Council agreed to their circulation for the eliciting of public opinion. There were ten members present.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The circumstance that I have been able in three days to collect the sum required for a display of fire-works is the best commentary on the criticism with which my proposal has in some quarters been received. I am glad to have contributed to Dr. Balchandra's amusement, for he seldom speaks in the Corporation without contributing to mine, but his views on the subject of "fire and smoke" seem a little strange to those who reflect that if the occasion were one of a wedding, for instance, in his own family, he would probably spend for the entertainment of himself and his friends on these precise objects double the sum which I have asked for the entertainment of the whole city.

Dr. Blaney's letter in the *Times of India* to-day is deserving of very respectful consideration. I also have come to the conclusion that the public of Bombay are desirous of commemorating in permanent fashion—not the Tansa Water-Works, for they are their own best memorial, but—the occasion of the opening of those water-works by his Excellency the Viceroy. And I cannot refrain from adding that when my proposal for a display of fire-works was made public Dr. Blaney was the very first gentleman to follow the example of his Excellency the Governor, and to favour me with an unsolicited contribution. What form the proposed permanent memorial should take is a point on which I am not yet prepared with definite views such as I should care to submit to the public, and I should like before doing so to have the advice of my friend, Mr. Clerke, now absent at Tansa, whose name will be inseparably associated with this great work. My present feeling is that the best course will be to convene a public meeting for the purpose of formularizing the public wishes and opening a subscription list, and that the shape which the memorial is to take should be determined either then or afterwards by the subscribers themselves. On this subject I shall ask permission to address you again. I need scarcely add that the display of fire-works being now provided for will take place.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, March 12.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears that public opinion is strongly against the idea of frittering away ten thousand rupees in fire-works on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to the city at the end of this month in connection with the ceremonial of opening the Tansa Water-Work. I am sure the subscriptions would swell to Rs. 50,000, if it were decided to connect the Viceroy's name with some permanent work, such as an ornamental fountain or a public park, in a conspicuous part of the city. The best locality will be the grand oval in front of the Secretariat and the High Court, which can be well converted into a public park laid out in artistic style by the experienced Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, and it may be named the Lansdowne Park, which will remain as a lasting monument of his Excellency's visit to this city. The powder, smoke, and smell will be forgotten in a day.—Yours, &c.,

March 12. E. R. E.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Acworth's proposal to start a subscription towards a fund to be used for the display of fire-works on the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit at the opening of Tansa Water-Works has given rise to quite an epidemic of letters in the newspapers. Some of the correspondents have assumed a tone of writing which can only be called irrelevant if not impertinent. They talk loftily of waste of money, a magnificent sum "being smoked away," and all that sorts of thing which we are accustomed to hear from time to time, when such occasions arise. But these haters of waste of money have all along lost sight of one main item in the controversy, that Mr. Acworth, and not the Municipal Commissioner, when he announced in the press that the fund was to be started, explicitly stated the object for which it was going to be raised. With this fact before them, I cannot for the life of me see what right these croakers have to advertise themselves by writing impertinent letters to the newspapers. The purpose for which the money is being got up is known to all, and those who don't approve of it simply need not subscribe. Many rich Bhatias, Khojas, and Parsees spend much more "magnificent amounts" on their wedding ceremonies, but if any busybody goes and offers them gratuitous advice about the folly of wasting their money, one can easily imagine the character of the reception he will meet with. And in the present case the same could be imagined on the part of the subscribers to the fund. In one case it is one individual, and in the other a group of individuals, and private persons who have no wish to contribute should keep their advice to themselves till it is asked for.

There is another aspect of the matter. If these ostentatious philanthropists wish to shew their loyalty, public spirit, and charity, they should certainly start a fond of their own, and perpetuate the memory of the Viceroy's visit in any fashion they choose, and the public will be grateful to them also.—Yours, &c.,

March 13. D. G. K.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A E WEBB, 17th Bengal Infantry, goes to Murree, on private affairs, to 31st July next.

CAPTAIN H. A. CHAPMAN, Royal Horse Artillery, proceeds home to join G Battery, to which he has been transfer

CRIMINAL LIFE IN BOMBAY.—XIV.

DUPED BY A CORPSE.

A CASE of cheating quite as clever as that of the Nawab and the money-changer occurred not long ago in Bombay, the victim in this instance being a well-known jeweller, the swindler a woman, and the bait, repulsive though it may seem, a *dead body*. It sounds strange that a man should be swindled by means of a corpse, and the suggestion savours of the gruesome; but as must have been noted in the many stories of cheating in Bombay, published in the *Bombay Gazette* during the past few months, there is no end to the methods resorted to by those swindlers to deceive their victims.

One afternoon a Hindu woman, well dressed and bejewelled, called at an Indian art shop in the Fort, and asked to be shown some rings and bracelets. She remained a long time examining the jewellery, conversing pleasantly with the shopman, admiring the goods, bargaining with him as to the prices, as if it were her intention to purchase a large quantity, putting aside, at the same time, a number of trinkets that she fancied. Having satisfied herself, she turned to the jeweller, and said:

"These things I do not want for myself. It is my mistress who desires to buy. She is now staying at Girgaum," mentioning the place where the bungalow was, "but is too unwell to-day to come out herself, and so she sent me to find out where she could best get what she wanted. She has about Rs. 50,000, she wants to convert into jewellery, and if you could bring those things which I have selected to my mistress's house, I am sure terms could be made with her."

The jeweller was delighted with the proposal, and said,

"If you make good terms with your mistress for me, I will pay you, by way of honorarium, ten per cent. on what she purchases from me."

It is not often a trader makes such a proposal. He rather waits till he is asked for commission on such a transaction, and will argue long over the terms; but it is to be supposed that he imagined by making such an offer to the woman, instead of beating down his prices for her supposed mistress, she would, to benefit herself, get as much as she could for the trinkets, and so he, though paying a percentage, would be the gainer in the end. He was, therefore, still more pleased when the woman smilingly said,

"Very well then; that is agreed. I will promise to make a good bargain. When will you come? Now, or this evening?"

"I am ready to accompany you now if you so desire it," the jeweller replied.

Leaving his shop in charge of his assistant, the jeweller wrapped up the trinkets selected by his customer, which were worth about Rs. 10,000, and put them in a box. Then he was ready, and the pair set off for Girgaum. The woman showed the jeweller into the *dewankhana* or drawing-room of the house, where a child adorned with gold neck ornaments, bracelets, and anklets, was playing on the floor. It may seem a trivial circumstance to mention the child playing on the floor; but it is necessary; for that child played a very important part in the game.

Asking the jeweller to be seated, the woman said,

"Now, give me your box, and I will go and show the jewels to my mistress. I will not detain you long."

The jeweller felt loath at first to part with his case of valuables; but as he afterwards confessed, he never imagined the woman would disappear with the jewels, and leave the little girl there decked with such valuable trinkets as she wore. He accordingly delivered over the case to his customer and allowed her to depart. She did not remain away long, and returned saying,

"My mistress is very pleased with some of the jewels. I have arranged with her to pay you Rs. 3,500 for this necklace," lifting the article she referred to from the box, and laying it on a table beside her; "for those bracelets and rings," taking those articles also in her hands as she spoke, "Rs. 6,000; but she wants very many more. She desires a nose-ring and ear-rings to match the necklace, and armlets too, the handsomest you can procure, for she still wants to dispose of Rs. 40,000. Can you satisfy her?"

"I have not," replied the jeweller, "so many valuables in my possession; but I can procure them for you, and will bring them to-morrow if your mistress will wait till then."

"Oh," exclaimed the woman, "that will do very well. Come to-morrow again at this hour. Bring the jewels she wants, and if my mistress is satisfied, the money will be paid you at once."

The jeweller made his salaams and went away, returning next day at the hour appointed. He was again received in the *dewankhana* by the same woman, while on the floor, apparently asleep, lay the child he had seen the previous day. She was lying on a mat covered with a piece of muslin, apparently to prevent the flies disturbing her slumbers.

"You have not disappointed me," said the woman smiling. "Have you got the jewellery my mistress wants?"

"I have," replied the man promptly, opening the case, and displaying a wealth of magnificent diamonds that sparkled brilliantly. "These are the handsomest I could procure from my brother merchants, and are altogether worth the sum you named—Rs. 40,000. I hope they will please your mistress, and that you will make terms for me."

"They are beautiful," said the woman, looking on the precious stones with evident admiration and satisfaction. "I never before saw any so magnificent. I am sure those will please my mistress. Shall I take them to her?"

The merchant was rather unwilling to allow so much valuable jewellery out of his sight, particularly as it did not all belong to him. He had heard of men being taken in by people getting jewellery on approbation and disappearing with it. But, glancing again at the child, who appeared to be slumbering there so peacefully, he thought that the woman could not very well go away, and leave the little girl there by herself. He accordingly assented to the woman's proposal, and allowed her to carry away the case.

Then he seated himself to await the woman's return, and to pass the time commenced calculating. Did he get Rs. 50,000, or even Rs. 500 less, which was the exact amount named, for the jewels, how much he would be a gainer by the transaction, and came to the conclusion that after paying the woman her ten per cent. of commission, he would pocket very nearly Rs. 10,000. He rubbed his hands with inward satisfaction as he thought what an excellent day's work that would be, and began building castles in the air, saying to himself, there was a certain little piece of property in the market he had been anxious to purchase, and this transaction would just enable him to buy it. He counted it up again, to make sure his calculation had been correct. He went on musing, dreaming happy day-dreams, till a clock striking five recalled him to himself, and he thought he had been sitting there alone for a whole hour now, and the woman had not returned. She must, he thought, be having some difficulty in persuading her mistress to part with her money. She could not surely be deceiving him. He glanced at the sleeping child. Oh, no, she could not have robbed him and gone away, leaving the child there. No, no; he should not allow himself to be afraid of nothing. He fell a thinking again, and as he thought, his eyes rested on the child. Suddenly a strange fear began to creep over him. How still the child lay. She had not moved out of the position in which she was when first he entered the house. What a strange, ghastly colour the hands, which protruded from underneath the muslin, had. A longing possessed him to look on the face which he could not see. He rose from his seat, and softly crossed the room. He looked for a few seconds on the reclining figure, and again he felt a cold shiver pass through him. He was almost afraid to lift the muslin covering. Trembling, he knelt down, and tried to peer through the semi-transparent muslin. There was no motion under it; not a sound of breathing could he hear. With a half stifled exclamation of terror he lifted the muslin from off the child's face and discovered to his horror, not the child he had seen the day before, but *the dead body* of another. He staggered to his feet as the thought suddenly struck him that he had been swindled, duped by a designing woman who had robbed him of valuables worth nearly Rs. 50,000, the major part of which, too, did not belong to him.

Calling on the woman who had disappeared, he dashed through the door she had left the room by, and found himself in an empty unfurni... chamber. It was a repetition of the story of ... Nawab and the money-changer. He rushed ... room to room, but no one could he see, and ... withstanding all efforts of the police, the wom... who carried off the case of jewels was never s... again.

RING-DROPPING.

And now before concluding our series of articl... on cheating in Bombay, let us give a word ... warning to visitors to the city to beware of t... ring-droppers, for it is only strangers to Bomba... who are liable to be cheated by this cla-s o... swindlers. The ring-droppers usually frequen... the approaches to railway stations, and there they watch for people who they think are strangers to the city, and on the eve of departure. Having selected a likely subject, one of the gang will walk on before, and carelessly, in full view of the intended victim, will drop a ring of brass, or gilded copper, which has all the appearance of genuine gold, and which perhaps has a worthless brilliant set in it. The man following naturally picks it up, and while examining it, or is on the point of giving it up to its owner, he is accosted by another man, who says,

"What is that you have picked up? Let me see it. You are not going to give it up, are you?"

Then perhaps while the two are talking over the matter, another man will join them, a partner, of course, of the swindling gang, who examining the ring in a casual way will say,

"Ah that is a good ring. It is worth Rs. 200 at least," and walk off unconcernedly, as if thinking no more about it.

"Now, you hear that?" the man will say to the stranger. "You would not throw such a chance away. Now, look here; let us dispose of the ring. The man who has dropped it does not know it is lost, and he will never discover anything about it. If you like to sell it and give me a share, I will say nothing about it."

"But it is not mine to dispose of," the finder may say.

"No?" will be the reply. "Then, if you do not agree to my terms, I will call a policeman, give you in charge, and say you were running off with this ring, when I stopped you."

The dupe, if he knows nothing of this common piece of trickery, will probably in fear agree to pocket the ring, and pay from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 to purchase the man's silence. It will not be until it is too late, when valuing the ring that he will discover how he has been cheated, and that he has parted with as many rupees, as perhaps the ring was worth in annas.

With this warning against that most common of cheats the ring-dropper, we conclude our series of sketches on swindling in Bombay, hoping they may prove of service in putting the public on their guard against the gangs of robbers of that particular class who often visit the city, and who are a source of greater danger to the community than even the hordes of thieves who infest Bombay.

PARSEE GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

THE athletic sports in connection with the Parsee Gymkhana were continued yesterday evening on the Maidan to the east of the Marine Lines bungalows. There was a larger gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen than on the previous day. The entries in the races were numerous in comparison to the previous day. The first was a ½ mile race and the competitors made a better show than on Friday, Mr. B. D. Gagrat having run the distance in 63 seconds. This was not, however, a very good result. The 150 yards race for Hindus was competed for by 9 Hindus, and Mr. L. B. Nayak, who ran the distance in 17 2-5 secs., got the first prize. Mr. J. D. Khambatta won the first prize in the ½ mile race by running the distance in 2 mins and 25 secs. There was a keen contest in the pole jump, for which there were six competitors. Mr. J. D. Khambatta and Mr. J. S. Setna both vaulted the height of 8 ft. 9 in. and so resulting in a tie, though it was decided to give the first prize to Mr. Khambatta, and the second prize to Mr. Setna. There was a lively contest in the wide jump. Mr. M. H. Nicholson jumped well the length of 15ft. 3in. The following are the results of the races:—

1ST RACE.—½ Mile Race.—Three Prizes.

B. D. Gagrat	1
A. M. Karangia	2
T. M. Motisha	3

2ND RACE.—150 Yards Race for Hindus.—Three Prizes.

L. B. Nayak	1
N. G. Jaykur	2
H. R. Natu	3

3RD RACE.—Sack Race.—50 yards. This race was run in 20 secs. R. J. Tata got the prize.

4TH RACE.—Half Mile Race.—Three Prizes.

J. D. Khambatta	1
G. D. Cooper	2
R J. Tata	3

5TH RACE.—Egg and Spoon Race.—Two Prizes.

P. M. Dalal	1
R. J. Tata	2

6TH RACE.—Pole Jump: One Prize.—J.D. Khambatta.

7TH RACE.—Consolation Race: 220 yards.—Two Prizes.

Kuranjia	1
Dadysett	2

8THRACE.—Wide Jump.—Two Prizes.

M H Nicholson	1
P E Seerwai	2

There was a race arranged for stewards in which Messrs. D. R. Chichgur, K. R. Cama, R. D. Cooper, C. J. Lalkaka, J. M. Patel and R. J. Tata took part. Mr. D. R. Chicgur won the prize, he being allowed a concession of 100 yards in advance of other stewards, who were also handicapped according to age. The tug-of-war between the New High School team and Fort High School team brought the annual sports to a successful close. Mrs. Rustomjee Merwanjee Pattel kindly distributed the prizes. One of the prizes was from his Highness the Thakore of Wadhwan, and it was awarded to Mr. Nicholson for performing swimming feats at Daman sometime ago. After the prizes had been distributed Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee made a short speech dwelling upon the advantages accruing from physical education and also from such meetings as had been held. Mr. A. J. Beaufort and Mr. Louis Penny deserve the thanks of the committee for kindly assisting the judge, and Mr. L. Creagh for officiating as starter.

MOTILAL HIRABHAI S. W. AND M. Co.

THE second annual ordinary general meeting of the above company was held, on the 26th February, the registered office of the company at Ahmedabad under the presidency of Sheth Motilal Hirabhai in which the result of the said company for the year ending 31st December 1891, showing a nett profit of Rs. 38,100 made in the working of a small mill of only 6,000 ring spindles during the year, owing the very able and efficient management of Mr. Juldas Damoderdas (who is a partner in the Agency of the company) and who takes so deep an interest, was read, after which the usual resolutions were passed, and ultimately the shareholders and the chairman of the company proposed to give Rs. 2,500 to Mr. Jugaldas Damoderdas, besides his remuneration paid as per articles of association of this company for the valuable assistance rendered from the very firt to the company and whose efforts for the good of the company and also to get out from Engalnd machinery at the cheapest prices for the new working of 8,700 ring spindles in the same mill with all zeal, care and honesty, and to get a suitable building erected in the most economical manner for the 8,700 new ring spindles, new engine and boilers, which will beg in to work in the course of a very few days, have been incessant and invaluable. The resolution was then carried out unanimously, and after offering the usual thanks to the chair-man the meeting terminated with thanks and *pan-supari*.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE Eighth Spoon Competition of the above club will take place at Coorla on Tuesday next, the 15th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Distances—500 and 600 yards. 7 shots and one sighting shot at each distance. Entrance fee 8 annas. As many members are now handicapped for these competitions, we expect to see many of those who have not yet competeted turn out.

WHILE it may perhaps be regretted that the Russian Government was not informed of the real object of this journey all doubts on the subject are now pretty well cleared up; and it is not impossible that some kind of apologetic explanation of his arrest will be given which can be accepted without loss of dignity. Whether the opportunity will be taken to settle the long-standing question as to the exact frontiers of Afghanistan and China on the Pamirs in still doubtful.

...ore than two hundred buildings were struck ...htning in England, including 21 churches ...hapels, 114 residences, 28 farmhouses and ...nd nine hotels and public houses. During ...e time 18 men and women were killed by ...use, besides 94 cattle, 35 horses, and 153

...e subject of the Astors and their fortune ...merican newspaper correspondent thus ... another: "No unfortunate split occur... another generation of Astors; there ...little baby John Jacob, heir to the ...part,' and no little baby John Jacob ...William B. Astor left three sons. One ...arried in opposition to his father's wishes, ...provided for by the will 'in a manner ...o the station in life which he had chosen ...f.' The daughters were provided for, but ...f the vast estate was divided equally ...wo sons—John Jacob Astor, recently ...leaving one son, William Waldorf Astor, ...ident of Berkeley-square, London), and ...tor, still leaving, and known in New-...ew York as 'Mr. Astor,' whose wife, ...rhorn, is the 'Mrs. Astor' of New ...y. "Mr. Astor' has one son, John ... last year, married Miss Willing, ...lphia, and he has a 'little baby, ...d not 'John Jacob,' but William. ... accumulation of the John Jacob Astor ... William Astor half of William B. ...e is the greater, nobody knows. The ... estate having but one heir (Waldorf), ...illiam' estate having several, John ...oosevelt, Drayton, and another, it is ...t by no means certain, that the ...dorf Astor of this generation may ...rger share of the 'Astor estate' than ...b Astor of this generation; but the ... four hundred millions, is so use... ...o make it a matter of no conse..., considering the great extent and ...tments, it is possible to determine." ...is summed up thus: William (B.) ..., J. and W. J. J. named his son W., ...his son J. J. The present W. (W.) ... son J. J., and the present J. J. ...g) has named his son (the baby) ... as the correcting correspondent ...s brotherly, but confusing.

...MILLER, in an article in the ... his conviction that the close of ...ury will see the Nicaragua Canal ... opened by American enterprise, ...umerous explorations undertaken ... Government and by private en... ...een to show that this is the only ...at a moderate cost across the ... L. Merry, who, in the same ...e political aspects of the scheme, ...icaragua a patriotic and friendly ...lling to meet the United States ... request which shall insure the ... great highway, and that under ...o party considerations ought to ...ort of an American canal under

...onier have found some three ...d pictures from the brush of ...is houses at Paris and Boissy. ...of Madame Meissonier, who, ... deceased, is entitled to an ...heritance, they all resolved not ...ost of which are unfinished ... but to divide them among ...ier's children by his first wife ... works as precious souvenirs; ... second wife, the daughter of ...ted that they should be sold ..., it would be impossible to ...ision of them. As she refus... ...promise, the case was brought ...e Civil Tribunal of Paris, which pronounc... The Court ruled that, apart ...erest of the blood relations ... there exists no material im... ...t and equitable division of ... Those connoisseurs, who ... the opportunity of pur... ...ictures will be disappointed; ...rove the judgment.

...nal Newman's, which have ...l seem to readers of the ... strangely familiar. It is ...man's resolve to take the ...he Church of Rome; and, ...ht variations, the letter ...ologia" were told he had ... 1845, to a number of ...ther Dominic, the Pas... ...Belgium that evening on ...at he would be asked to ...f admitting the writer ...eved to be "the one true ... "This will not go ...er. It is, therefore, now ...e friends by whom this ... Mr. Isaac Williams. ...hich appear to be new) ...ng remarkable passage, ...place in England will ...t I despond about the ... England altogether. ...us? The difficulty is ...delity are deeper than ... in the same direction. ...n the sense in which ... in using it). And ...ing more primitive, ...on, a whole Church? ... onwards, not back... ...ough his day, and is ...n cannot look for the ... hear makes me fear ...re spreading furious... ... I grieve deeply

...grandson of one of ...ortier, who was kill... ...no, died on Satur... ...own house in the ... The attack, says ...alapse, brought on by ...eral of his brother, ...on a very cold day ... The late duke ... Brittany, Mdlle. ... himself a large ...brilliant personal ... in society. He ...went over to the ... and then Cham... ...an endless store ... the illustrious ... and Empress. ...ersation, he said, ...refused to write ...d be a breach ...une go to his ...e Trevise, the ...only a daughter. ...of the mission, ...nt with that of

...drinking prac... ...by the Dutch ...ng the agree... ...am, the cus... ...es still exists. ...id, interested ...n, being the ...e money due ... as ten out ...rk is often ... to spend ... A master ... by saying ... drunkards ... so much at ... one cannot ...iews." The ... as many as ... apparently ... stated that ...nine pints ...g affected ... the abuse ... the sale of ... skippers ...d as lend-

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual prize distribution in connection with the girls attending the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution took place in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Friday evening. Mr. H. A. Acworth presided and Mrs. Acworth distributed the prizes. Amongst others present were:—Colonel Wilson; Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana; Mr. P. M. Mehta; Professor Hathornthwaite; H. H. Aga Khan; H. H. Akbarshah, Sheriff of Bombay; H. H. Jangishah; the Persian Consul-General; Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas; Mr. G. C. Mila; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E.; Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Bhasker; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; Rao Bahadur Bhascarao Balorishnajee Pitale, Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, D. R. Chichgar, J. C. Cama, K. N. Kabraji, K. R. Cama, V. A. Modak, R. D. Talati, Vamanrao Damodarjee, N. B. Ranina, B. F. Patel, Darab Dustoor Peshotan Sanjana, Balcrishnarao Bhaskarjee and H. S. Dixit; Drs. H. D. Pesikaka, A. P. Cama, and Burjorjee H. Dantra; Messrs. D. N. Wadia, N. B. Masani, R. M. Chichgar, J. E. Davar, Raoji Vinayek, J. Sunkersett, J. J. Modi, Shamrao M. Rele, M. B. Barbhaya, D. M. Karaka, Tribhowundas M. Nathoobhoy, and Dadabhoy K. Kateli; Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Cursetjee Lalkaka; Mr. Pranjeevandas Cullandas, and several others.

Mr. J. C. Kama, the Honorary Secretary opened the proceedings by reading the annual report, which appeared in Saturday's issue. Thereafter the pupils gave a short recital. The piano playing was remarkably good. Miss Banubai Bapuji Kharas, a very young girl, took part in a duet, and played a solo in which she displayed wonderful execution. Miss Meherbai Muncherji Murzban, grand-daughter of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. S. I., &c., Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, proved herself a very accomplished young lady, taking the most prominent part in the vocal music and also shining as a pianist. Miss Perim Jehangir Moogasett, in playing *Primo* in Diabelli's difficult duet in D, displayed a skill and freedom that must have surprised many of the Europeans in the audience present. A French recitation was a feature of the recital, the pronounciation being clear and correct. That over, the chairman delivered an address.

Mr. Acworth at the outset apologised for his late arrival, as he was unaware where the meeting was to be held; under those circumstances he would confine his remarks to as small a compass as possible. Two or three days ago he was dipping into a book which he thought most of the gentlemen present had heard of. It was a book which he would strongly recommend to the use of everybody. He meant Boswell's "Life of Johnson." He read therein an account of a dinner party which took place in St. Paul's Church-yard, or somewhere about that region, a hundred and twenty years ago, and there a discussion was raised as to the comparative positions and abilities of men and women. A lady there present expressed a hope that in a future state women would find themselves on an equality with man. That remark was replied to in this manner: "That is, to be too ambitious, madam. We might as well expect to be on a level with the angels." It might be some consolation to the ladies present to know that remark was made by a very great fool. But while it was a singular fact that Samuel Johnson, who was there, heard the remarks of James Boswell, and seemed to acquiesce in the observations. It was impossible to imagine a state of mental or moral degradation greater than to be to James Boswell, as James Boswell was to an angel. He had only quoted that remark in order to illustrate to the ladies and gentlemen present how far they had advanced. It was absolutely impossible for any comment such as that to be made, at all events, amongst the English and Parsee communities holding such opinions as they did in the present day. It was gratifying to know that within the century they had, at all events, advanced so far as rendered these remarks absurd, impossible, and untrue. Well, in addressing that assembly he would be expected perhaps to say something with regard to female education, as he was addressing those who took an interest in a great and important female school. The subject was one which somewhat terrified him. He did not know, for instance, to what extent the ladies present did forecast the future advance of women and the system of female education, to what extent women were to share with, or displace men from functions which were now discharged by men, those functions, for instance, which were looked upon as the proper functions of a governing or administrative body. He might be very backward, obstinate, dull of comprehension, but he was strongly suspicious that for many generations to come men would possess, so far as women were concerned, and in their relations to women, so far as administrative and governing functions were concerned—it might be unfair; but still they would possess a very decisive advantage in the superior quality of their muscles—(laughter)—whatever might be thought of the superior quality of their brain. (Renewed laughter). When he was a boy he recollected the ridicule that was earned by the Bloomer movement in England and America, and which was laughed out of existence as the æsthetical movement of a latter day was. He could remember the pictures that appeared ridiculing that movement, in which ladies were got up in extraordinary costumes, and asserted their equality with men, and naturally John Leitch, who drew the pictures for *Punch*, carried them to the extreme. He remembered one picture in which John Leitch depicted a drunken fight or squbble in a back alley between a number of navvies and other people, which the female police were called in to suppress. (Laughter.) They were depicted crowding into a corner, in a state of collapse. This the artist pointed to as the efficiency of the female police in what was called "a jolly row." (Renewed laughter.) There were other pictures published by the same artist, illustrating the effect of the assumption of Government by women, and military duties. As regarded their assumption of military duties which were analogous to the police duties, they not only required considerable mental qualifications, but some trifling muscular qualifications too. (Laughter). Still, if it were true that women would not, within the next generation, vie with men muscularly, however completely they might vie with or surpass men mentally, he strongly suspected that in many of the important walks of life the brutal sex would keep the upper hand. (Laughter). Though that was his own personal conviction, they must not for a moment suppose that he in any way deprecated the subject of female education, or desired the efforts of those benevolent gentlemen, particularly amongst the native communities of the city, who desired to further it in the future as they had done in the past to be frustrated. They observed from the conversation he already quoted what the opinion was a hundred years ago, and if up to the present time a distinction had existed and did exist between the social and political positions of men and women in that country, it was due to the want of opportunities women had to improve themselves. The object of that institution, the object of its revered founder, and those who had succeeded him, was to give woman the opportunities of improving and of cultivating her mind, and that object was one which, he felt sure, had the hearty sympathy of them all. (Applause). As education was extended in England to women, they found the same result as followed the education of the male sex in India—that they would insist upon employment being found for them, if they were fit for it. He was very far from suggesting that the Alexandra School was merely a stepping stone to female employment. His Excellency the Governor, in a speech he made on that occasion last year, gave the right colouring to the purpose of that institution. He himself had come to the conclusion that there was no reason why women, who were fit for such functions as were discharged in public offices, should not be employed in these offices equally with men. (Applause). He would endeavour to give effect to the idea by offering clerkships to females. Just at present a trifling detail was unfortunately in his way, and which was that in the present municipal building there was no suitable accommodation for them, and it would be perhaps some months before he would be able to carry his purpose into effect when the offices were removed to the new building. If women were able to discharge these functions equally well with men, they should be given an equally fair chance with men. He merely mentioned this on the present occasion, because it seemed to him an important matter as being a somewhat new departure in this country. But for the purpose of the Alexandra Institution, so far as it had a definite purpose, it had a far nobler and higher character than that of simply fitting women for service. His Excellency the Governor, who presided on a similar occasion last year, referred to the advantages of education, not to women, but to men in the case of matrimonial alliances. The advantage to men was really very great of having a matrimonial companion with whom his relations should be not as they were in so many cases, merely physical and material, of having a wife who was not a cross between a cook-maid and a house-keeper—(laughter)—but one whose relations with her husband should soar somewhat higher than that. There should be intermingling, mental, moral, and spiritual, and the man should be able to come home and pour forth his troubles and anxieties and griefs, not, as it were, into a bucket or a well—(laughter)—but into a mind of equal culture and calibre with his own. (Applause.) He thought in the case of a majority of them, it would be far from difficult to have a suitable companion, for it would not require a very advanced education to put women on a mental level with most of them. It was obvious that a wife, who was educated mentally, morally, and spiritually,—and he referred by the last term to the cultivation of all the more god-like attributes of women—was different from a wife, who, as he had said, was a cross between a cook-maid and a house-keeper. In the one case there was a communion of mind, soul, and purpose, a community of sympathy in the methods by which those ends were pursued, and sympathy both in the failure and attainment of those ends. But in the case of the uncultivated female, no such sympathy could exist. In the one case they had an animal, in the other case, they had a human being. (Hear, hear.) So that the purpose which this school was fulfilling was a far nobler purpose than that to which he had referred in his early remarks. The object was that of raising women to the level of men. Not that the level of men was the highest they might expect to reach, but still for the present they might keep only this end in view in their efforts to cultivate to the highest pitch all the qualities which the Creator had bestowed upon them. (Applause). He could not understand on what basis of reasoning or morality man could presume to exclude one-half of the human beings of the earth from the advantages of culture, on what principle he could venture to say to them, "You shall permanently remain upon a lower level than men," and upon what principle of reasoning he could further say "And for my purpose and for the advancement and well-being of the world you are better on the lower level than on the higher." The Alexandra Institute was one step towards breaking down of this unreasonable, unprincipled, and immoral barrier. (Applause.) It was to the honour of the Parsee community that this institute should have been founded, and should be to so great an extent maintained by Parsees and should contain so many Parsee girls. (Applause.) It was but another illustration of that extraordinary adaptability which the Parsee race showed of assimilating the best ideas of all the other races with which they were brought into contact. (Applause.) He did not by this mean to say that the Parsees rushed blind-fold and open-mouthed at every western institution and swallow it with their eyes shut, whether it be good or bad, as some of them, he was afraid, did. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) He had heard in another place many an institution praised for no other reason whatsoever than that it was an English institution; but before any one adopted an English institution he must see that it was one which would suit him, and he must say, to the credit of the Parsee community, that they took this into consideration and tried to cull the flowers off both western and eastern institutions. (Applause.) The Alexandra Institute was an instance of what he was saying. The directors had grappled with the ideas which he had just laid before the meeting—namely, the great principle that female education was in itself a good thing. They had taken a firm grasp of that principle, and on that principle they were acting, showing an example which every other race in India might follow with advantage. (Applause.) He noticed in the gratifying report read by the Secretary, an appeal to Hindus and Mahomedans, and he hoped that that appeal would not be in vain. He had too many cultivated Hinda and Mahomedan friends not to feel quite sure that the appeal to these races would be attended to. It had been a peculiar pleasure to him personally to have heard the songs and recitations, and to have witnessed the exercises of the pupils, and his pleasure was greatly enhanced when he recognised among those pupils a young lady who bore the name of his friend, Mr. M. C. Murzban. (Applause.) While witnessing the calisthenic exercises, he feared that they might lead to an equalisation of muscles and thus place both the sexes eventually on the same basis in all the functions of life. (Laughter.) But they might reasonably hope that the days of such an equalization were still far off, that the men would still enjoy the glorious privilege of serving in the police and the army. (Laughter.) A time might come when there would be no police and no army required, when the war-drum would throb no longer and the battle-flags would be furled, when they would have in some far-off day a single Parliament of men and women representing all the races on the earth, when men and women would in all respects be upon the same footing. In those days when the function of Government would be reduced to mere debating, they would find a lady Governor-General, and they would all obey her as they now obeyed and honoured a lady Sovereign. (Loud applause.) He then heartily congratulated the institution on the good work it had done, on the increase in the number of its pupils, and on its success at the matriculation and other examinations. He also congratulated the President and directors of the institution, as well as the superintendent and other lady teachers on the other efficiency of the school. (Loud applause.)

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, president of the board of directors, proposed a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Acworth for presiding and Mrs. Acworth for kindly distributing the prizes.

Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas seconded the proposition, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Acworth in returning thanks, remarked that he had forgotten to mention in his speech that he had been struck greatly with the clearness and accuracy of pronunciation of the young ladies who gave recitations in French. (Applause.)

Three cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Acworth and the proceedings terminated.

FIRE AT CARNAC ROAD.

SHORTLY after 8 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a furniture show-room on the first storey of a three-storied house, situated at Carnac Road, opposite the Crawford Market. On an alarm being raised, telephonic communications were at once despatched to the several fire-brigade stations. The steamers promptly repaired to the scene of the fire and were immediately brought into requisition. There was fortunately, a copious supply of water procurable at the spot, which was freely used in putting down the conflagration. It was soon after brought under control and put out in about an hour. The furniture in the show-room was the property of Ahmed Dewjee, and the house belonged to Soomar Bhima. A man, named Ismail Nensey was unfortunately suffocated in one of the rooms of the building to which the fire had penetrated. He was brought out of the room in a state of great exhaustion, but died on the way to the Goculdas Hospital, to which he was being removed for treatment.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 1,380
Mr. R. Proctor Sims	100
Mr. H. M. Phipson	25
Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji	10
Mr. Jehangier K. N. Kabraji	10
Total	Rs. 1,525

CLIMATE *VS.* SCIENCE.

THAT the climate of India is a particularly enervating and trying one is a statement that unfortunately admits of no argument. In consequence of these conditions the different organs of the body perform their functions in a sluggish manner, the blood becomes impure and the system, thus upset and more or less debilitated, is an easy prey to the many larking diseases.

The organs most affected by the conditions of life in India are the liver and the kidneys, between which so close a sympathy exists that an affection or derangement of one is almost immediately followed by a disorder of the other. Hence arises the necessity of keeping both of these important organs always in order, and thus, in a like manner, is due the wonderful success that has followed the use of Warner's "Safe" Cure in all tropical countries. That remarkable preparation acts alike on the liver and on the kidneys, stimulates both to perform their several functions in a thorough manner, tones up system, purifies the blood, and leaves health and happiness where it found lassitude, suffering, and disease.

Jabalpur. April 29th, 1889.

Please send V.P.P. one bottle Warner's "Safe" Cure. I have tried it before, and found it very effective in derangement of the kidneys.

M. PETERS, Colonel.

Agra, July 9th, 1890.

I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacious properties of Warner's "Safe" Cure as a blood purifier and its energising effects on the whole debilitated system. Of its particular action upon the kidneys I cannot say too much. After suffering for over five years I was induced to give the "Safe" Cure a trial, and before I had finished the second bottle I was struck with the beneficial results already noticeable, prejudiced though I have ever been against the use of patent remedies in any form.

Mrs. H. T. COCKEY.

Warner's "Safe" Cure can be obtained of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of H. BALLANTINE and Sons, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE INFLUENCE OF NATURE ON LITERATURE AND POLITICS.

LECTURE BY MR. LEE-WARNER.

On Saturday evening, at a meeting of the Elphinstone College Union, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Influence of Nature on Literature and Politics. The chair was occupied by Professor Oxenham, the Principal of the Elphinstone College, and, among others present were:—Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Colonel Wilson, Rev. Father Stein, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Dr. Hormusjee Bejunjee Dantra, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitale, Khan Bahadur Kaikhosru Hormusjee Alpaiwalla, Messrs. R. D. Setna, Darab Peshotun Sanjana, K. F. Mody, G. V. Gokhale, F. R. Vicajee, A. Dalve, Mir Sarfaraz Ali, N. R. Ranina, E. D. Talatee, N. M. Lokhunday, S. R. Bhandarkar, M. N. Wadia, Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalcaca, Professor O. Pedraza, Messrs. Eknath Raghunath Khote, Nanabhai Trimbuk Kale, Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, Dr. P. D. Cama, Messrs. Sorabjee C. Khumbatta, Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha, V. A. Modak, &c.

Professor Oxenham, in opening the proceedings, said Mr. Lee-Warner was so well known to those present that he did not think he needed any introduction to them.

Mr. Lee-Warner, in delivering his lecture, said:

I can hardly expect in the few words which I shall address to you this evening to do more than attempt to arouse an interest in a subject, which is worthy of your further study, and which you will find full of practical usefulness. In December last Mr. Selby drew your attention to the link which unites the classic authors of Athens with the statesmen of to-day, and with modern writers on Ethics and Politics. Mr. Acworth, a few days later, deplored the poverty of your literature and your neglect of Maratha ballads and poetry. I shall endeavour to-day to show you that nature supplies the web that runs through the page of human literature, uniting the men of old with the events and literature of to-day, and still enriches the poet with her inspiration, and the statesman with the most necessary and practical of all knowledge, namely, that of the ground on which we stand. My subject, therefore, bears some relation to the addresses which have preceded it, and it is, I think, appropriate to an audience which includes not merely those Graduates of our University, who have already made the Elphinstone College famous, but also a rising generation to whom will be committed the grave responsibility and high honour of directing the onward progress of Western India in moral and social development as a great German writer has remarked, the destiny of any nation at any given moment depends on its young men. Above all, it seems to me that few cities in the world are so favoured by nature, as this our City of Bombay with sights that delight the eye, and bid us read aright the pages unfolded to our view. If Wordsworth looking upon London, with its one river flowing through the busy haunts of men, was forced to exclaim—

> "Dull would he be of soul, who could pass by
> A sight so touching in its majesty.
> This city now doth like a garment wear
> The beauty of the morning: silent, bare,
> Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
> Open unto the fields, and to the sky."

What a wealth of soul-stirring song would he have poured forth at the scenes which are so familiar to us! The grand ocean here bares her bosom to the moon in the double bay of our exquisite island crowded as it is with the mighty hearts of a varied and vast population. Even your unlettered visitors pay their tribute of homage to its silent power. I recollect that, when the Maliks of the Khyber levies passed through Bombay after visiting all the cities of India on their way back to their mountain passes, I asked what sight of all had most impressed them. The reply was instant—"the sea in your harbour," and the reason was added that there was "water there enough for all time and all nations." Grand as is the picture of ocean before us, the effect is heightened by the lavish hand of nature in the setting of it. You look across the harbour and see mountains built for the human race, whose worn peaks have borne the shock of monsoon, tempest, and the stress of wandering storms. There they stand eternal testimonies, cathedrals of nature, with their minarets pointing up to heaven, and their massive sides penetrated by gloomy silent caverns, whose loneliness has attracted and shattered the persecuted worshippers of former centuries. What transformations of scene do we daily and yet so often unmoved witness in Bombay! At noon the serene blue arch of sky hangs over all: as the sun sets, watch-fires are lit up on the crest of Bhowmullen and his brother giants by its departing rays: and when the moon throws her mantle over the city and the sea what soft restfulness is shed on wearied man! Once more the scene is changed, and as the stars come out and pierce the bay with silver shafts, the imagination of man is powerless to count these messengers of light from the gate of heaven. I need not remind you of the wild flashes of lightning and the furious onrush of the monsoon trending sea, air, and mountain in a common fury. To me it seems that voices of the sea and of the mountains of peace and of storm speak to every one of us in this city, a city from which even the pleasures of country are not withheld owing to the rich varieties of trees and flowers which adorn it; and that here

> "Of this fair volume which we would do name,
> If we the sheets and leaves could turn with care
> Of Him, who it corrects and did it frame,
> We clear might read the art and wisdom rare.

You cannot fail to be proud of your city and its natural surroundings, and it is upon the pages of this book of nature which lies ever unfolded before you that I shall venture to offer some remarks this evening. I shall first endeavour to claim your attention on the ground of the paramount importance to all men of genius of a close study of nature. I shall urge that it is nature which inspires all works of art, and it is nature which enables future generations and men of other nations and other continents to understand and appreciate those chips from the human workshop which, although they are hewn or shaped by a single citizen of one country, are preserved and honoured by one generation after another of the human race in all parts of the inhabited world. Having shown the sovereignty of nature over all constructions of man's creative faculty, I shall glance at the course of British literature through its three best known eras trying to convince you of the broadening, liberalising influence of nature's teaching. It seems to me that in the Elizabethan Period our literature was saved from jingoism and insularity: after the age of Queen Anne it was rescued from affectation and formality: while in the XIXth century our arch-enemy materialism, and the particular personalities or idiosyncrasies of individual poets, as of atheism in Shelley or egotism in Byron, have been corrected by a study of the fair volume which we would do name. I shall then select three from the many lessons which nature has taught to the British statesman, first, the progressive capacity of man and the claims of humanity as superior to those of the family or to those of the nation; secondly, the law of gradual and unceasing progress; and, lastly, the principle of natural growth suited to the particular environment of each race or country.

With this outline of my argument I can at once clear the ground by reminding you of the sovereignty of nature over all constructions of man's creative faculty. You will then realise that our subject is not a mere fancy of the imagination, but a practical and a productive study. What do we understand by a work of art? and where, except in nature, is to be found the common meeting ground of the great men, who have taught us in stone, on canvas, in tones of harmony, or in words of undying power that speak down the ages straight to our hearts as they will to those of generations unborn? A work of art is less a creation, than a revelation or translation to his fellow-men of an idea conceived by a man of genius. The gifted man inspired by nature forthwith embodies his thought with the united effort of his heart, hand, and head, in a production of perfect shape or harmony. You sometimes hear that Walter Scott created or made Scotland; I would rather say that he revealed it. How can you of Asia admire Shakespeare or Wordsworth, unless his truth to your nature makes his words intelligible to your human heart? The Taj at Agra expresses the language of human sorrow and consolation as eloquently to the French visitor as to the Salad from Mecca. Although expressed in stone its words are as eloquent as the Lament for Lycidas or that for Adonis. The same is true of the Elgin marbles, the stones of Venice, the paintings of Raphael, the oratorios of Handel, or the world's poets. Man speaks to man down the ages and across the continents, if he commits the inspiration of nature breathed into his gifted mind to a work of art, because we stand on the same ground on which he stood. We are not all blessed with a deep sensibility to nature, nor can we all plough its subsoil, but a touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and truth to nature is the infallible test of and requisite to a work for all ages. I might press home this argument by showing the converse and proving to you that in proportion as literature, architecture, or painting retires from the companionship of nature, its power over mankind wanes. We have a striking instance of this in the literature of Queen Anne's Period, and the same principal operates in architecture. Ruskin attributes the decay of Venetian architecture to the lapse of the Renaissance builder from nature, and the pride of heart and the desire of the successor of the Gothic architect to display his own knowledge. He thought less of what he said or worked in stones and marbles, and more of his individual scholarship: less of truth than of phrases. The secret of his predecessor's power is thus described: "The Gothic architect had fellowship with all hearts, and was universal like nature." The fact is that he saw and felt, and in his lines and curves he translated this vision of nature. Hence it is that Ruskin offers this prescription for the failings of the modern architect, that he should leave the town and betake himself to the country and the hills that he may learn what nature understands by a buttress on a dome. We shall presently see that the Ayrshire ploughman caught again in his fields the healthy tones and spirit of poetry which the classical poets of Queen Anne's time had lost in the fashionable villas and towns of England.

I must, however, pass on from this general view of the meeting ground in nature of all works of art, and of the practical and sovereign importance of a study of nature's pages to the illustration of my argument, which is afforded by a rapid glance at the history of British literature through its three principal eras. Beginning with the age of Queen Elizabeth and selecting its giant Shakespeare I would draw your attention to this corrective which his appreciation of nature supplied to the tendency to self-glorification and philistinism, which was a feature of those spacious and prosperous years of British history. We can then observe how subsequent period of artificialism was redeemed by a return to nature: and once again in the present century the besetting sins of materialism and atheism have been corrected by the same healthy principle. In dealing with the first of these periods I want you now to recall to mind how much there was to justify in the Avon Bard a tone of glorification of Englishmen in the events of contemporary history, and yet you will observe that Shakespeare dwells on the nobility of man and not merely the Englishman, and on the debt which British institutions and the Englishmen's spirit of co-operation and obedience owed to the inspiration of nature. The Britisher might indeed be proud of his country and its form of government, but he was reminded that the source of his strength lay in the powers of the human race, and that the capacities which he turned to such good account are capacities inherent in the men of Asia or Europe and in all the sons of men who choose to learn the lessons of nature. The secret of Shakespeare's power lies in this, as Ruskin has truly said, that "he painted honestly and completely from the men about him, and so painted that human nature which is indeed constant enough." You will appreciate the better this wider view if you think for an instant of the temptations which surrounded the Immortal Will. The spacious times of Queen Elizabeth might well have intoxicated the English nation with self-pride and philistinism. Chaucer had taught them the capacity of the English language. Great difficulties had been overcome; the wars of the Roses, the death-scenes of feudalism, and the birth-throes of the reformation: and Englishmen were conquering new seas and continents, and winning the not less renowned victories of peace in the fields of speculation and human thought. Self-applause could not be too exaggerated: but the dramatist at once brushed aside such exaggeration in his injunction "that you overstep not the modesty of nature: for anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing, whose end is to hold as 'twere the mirror up to nature: to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image: and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure." The influence which Puritanism was yet to exert, and the spiritual and popular tendencies of succeeding reigns were indeed not fully grasped by the aristocratic dramatist, but he realised that the Englishman's greatest title to honour was as a man, and therefore men of all ages have rendered him homage as the Immortal Will. "What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty! In form and moving how express and admirable! In action how like an angel! In apprehension how like a god! The beauty of the world, the paragon of animals!" And man with all these inherent qualities the attributor of the race, and not of the Englishman only, learns his greatest lesson from nature. You all know the famous passage on obedience in the second scene of the first Act of Henry V., and it is well to recall the historic setting in which the appeal to nature was uttered. Social and political discontent had threatened the very existance of the Monarchy. When Henry IV. had succeeded the deposed Richard he was obliged to ratify in solemn terms the compact between himself and the people. The nation had asserted itself by securing the recognition of the authority of Parliament, and by forcing on its king the resumption of hostilities to France. Its leaders might boast, as they looked around on other countries, or back upon former times, that the English nation had a special capacity for inventing political organisations. The victors of Cressy were on the eve of the victory of Agincourt, when the poet reminds them that the law of obedience is the inexorable law of nature, and that their institutions, of which they are so proud, are only a reproduction of nature's teachings.

> "So work the honey bees,
> Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
> The act of order to a peopled kingdom.
> They have a king and officers of sorts;
> Where some like magistrates correct at home,
> Others like merchants venture trade abroad,
> Others like soldiers armed in their stings
> Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds,
> Which pillge they with merry march bring home
> To the tent royal of their emperor."

The moral of the whole is

> That many things having full reference
> To one consent may work contrariously.

The law of obedience and the law of unity lose nothing by being referred to as laws of nature. The law of obedience is the law of the universe. Some people talk as if nature were made the slave of man, but she is only man's instrument when he obeys her. The electric instrument will carry man's message only if he obeys her laws. Let him disobey and he is struck dead. How many empires and dynasties in this country have crumbled to dust for lack of obedience to the common end! Ruskin in his Seven Lamps of Architecture writes in the same spirit when he observes "that principle to which polity owes its stability, life its happiness, faith its acceptance, and creation its continuance is obedience. Most treacherous of all phantoms is that which men call Liberty. There is no such thing in the universe, there can never be. The stars have it not, the earth has it not, the sea has it not, and we men have the mockery and semblance of it only for our heaviest punishment." He then goes on to praise the law of liberty, that perfect freedom which knows the truth, and the truth makes it free and claims for it its best and truest name of obedience with freedom granted that obedience may be more perfect. "You honour the bee more than the butterfly, because it is subject to certain laws which fit it for orderly function in her society. From the ministering of the archangel to the labour of the insect; from the passing of the planets to the gravitation of a grain of dust, the power and glory of all creatures and all matter consist in their obedience, not in their freedom."

I can pass more rapidly through the next era of our literature, but the effect which a study of nature produced on it is even more marked owing to the severe contrast presented than in the previous era. The broad teaching of nature corrected philistinism in the XVIth century, but in the XVIIIth century the foe it vanquished was affectation, just as in our own century it has wrestled with materialism. The age of Queen Anne was in marked contrast with that of Queen Elizabeth. Freedom of style and prodigality of thought were replaced by a slavish, if pretty, submission to a critical conventionalism. It was an age of allegories, antitheses, and barren rhymes. Satire replaced the drama, and social manners were considered the proper subject for the poetic art. John Bull was even ashamed of his English surroundings; Hume and Johnson were avowedly bored with the country; and the dear face of English scenery, nature's most favoured book, was peopled by our poets with Dryads, Naiads, and Classic Ghosts. The poets of this age would have classed Wordsworth's "Brook" as unworthy of the name of poetry. He would not give to his idealised brook "human cheeks, channels for tears"—

> "No Naiad shouldst thou be."
> "It seems the Eternal Soul is clothed in thee
> With purer robes than those of flesh and blood."

Titania's faeries, courtly costumes, the dressed walks of a suburban villa, artificial manners, and the outside aspects of men pleased the early part of the XVIIIth century more than the human heart, and so succeeding generations turn from such concerts with a sense of weariness to the time when once more nature breathed her fresher air upon our literature, and the Ayrshire farm-labourer, Robert Burns, and the invalid William Cowper found in the fields and in the domestic circle healthier inspirations for their art, and heralded the new birth of imagination. Poetry was brought back from the town to the country. The contrast between the age of Queen Anne and the years which succeeded Burns marks in the clearest light the value of the Book of Nature to literature, and need occupy our attention no further than as a passage from the darkness to the glorious daylight of Wordsworth, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Scott, and Keats, which make our own century one of the most wonderful eras in the history of literature.

It is impossible in the short time at our disposal to do justice to the present century, or more than endeavour to support the chain of my argument by showing how powerful nature has been in the XIXth century in correcting not merely the failings of the age, but also the personal defects of each individual poet. As to the age, I shall content myself with one quotation from Wordsworth to show how resolutely he resisted the materialism and self-indulgence of the present century—

> The world is too much with us: late and soon,
> Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:
> Little we see in Nature that is ours:
> We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
> The sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
> The winds that will be howling at all hours,
> And are up-gathered now like sleeping powers;
> For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
> It moves us not.

We are familiar with the contemptuous and superficial sneer of the man of science, ready with Jeffrey's remark "This will never do," who understands with the eye of knowledge and cannot see with the eye of feeling, who found fault with the Gothic architecture as incorrect, and laughed at the idea of a light that never was on sea or land. There is too much of the same scorn of sentiment and imagination, I fear, in our young Indian society which discards what "will not pay" and begin too early to "spend and get" or to calculate and not to enjoy the higher pleasures of life. But Wordsworth's part was, I think, the better part.

> "Contented if he might enjoy
> The things which others understand."

In the third period of English literature which we are now considering the power of nature has been acknowledged by all writers; but the exact point on which I desire to insist is the healthy and corrective influence, which this power has exerted upon our literature. You can take any of the poets which have adorned the century and study the effect for yourselves. I will select Shelley, Byron, and Coleridge as an illustration of my contention. Shelley and Byron were both men of very marked characters, who viewed nature from a different standpoint than that of Wordsworth. Wordsworth sought the sweet companionship and the consolations of nature. Shelley and Byron rejoiced in her tumult and power. The former was attracted to the mysterious forces of nature, and in his supposed mission of emancipating man from tyranny looked to nature as an ally. Had he made the acquaintance of dynamite in his early manhood, his career might have been shorter than it was; for, as it was, he nearly blew himself up in the college rooms. Byron, the self-indulgent critic, was perhaps too little inclined to trouble himself with an offensive and defensive alliance with nature's storms, but he also relied on her as a supreme vindicator and leveller of the proud. Yet, on a tour to Switzerland, when nature's spirit took a deeper hold on these two men, who sought her power rather than her sweet communion, it wrung out of Shelley the "Hymn on Intellectual Beauty," and of Byron, the least affected and most human of all his poems, the third "Canto of Childe Haroldand the Prisoner of Chillon." Most of Shelley's poetry is what you might expect of his strange life and training. Fed on Godwin's Political Justice, and the atheistic materialism of the Systeme de la Nature, expelled from Oxford for writing a book on the "Necessity of Atheism," running a tilt through life at the most sacred relations of domestic life and Christian society, it was nature herself which disclosed to him her serene and calm aspect as well as her storms and revolts. In company with Byron the author of "Queen Mab" visited Switzerland, and no one who compares Wordsworth's Ode on Intimations of Immorality with the grand outburst of song beginning "the awful shadow of some unseen power" can fail to observe how the saving health of nature influenced the rebellious heart of Shelley, as it had attracted the devotion of its prophet Wordsworth. Atheism and hatred were at last hushed in the presence of nature's loveliness, when the poet felt and translated to mankind his revelation in these words:

> The day becomes more solemn and serene,
> When noon is past: there is a harmony,
> In autumn, and a lustre in the sky,
> Which through the Summer is not heard nor seen
> As if it could not be, as if it had not been.
> Thus let thy power which like the truth
> Of Nature on my passive Youth
> Descended, to my onward life supply,
> Its calm to one who worships thee,
> And every form containing thee,
> Whom spirit fair thy spells did bind
> To fear himself, and love all human kind.

I can only quote one more instance of the path by which sovereign nature led the unfortunate Shelley to the very gate of eternity through all the tumults of his earlier years.

> The one remains, the many change and pass,
> Heaven's light for ever shines: earth's shadows fly,
> Life, like a dome of many coloured glass,
> Stains the white radiance of eternity
> Until death tramples it to fragments.

The remainder of the lecture will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Mr. F. R. Vicajee, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his very eloquent and instructive discourse, said it required anxious thought, and that in order to do it ample justice it should be printed and published.

Colonel Wilson seconded the proposition which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. V. A. Modak proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and, in doing so, suggested that the series of lectures delivered before the Union and at the Wilson College should be preserved in some shape or other as was done in the case of European Universities. He thought it would not be difficult to carry out the idea.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.

The chairman said the most practical way of carrying out the suggestion made by Mr. Modak would be that he would get the reports of the lectures, delivered before the Union, and published in the local newspapers, submitted for correction to the lecturers.

The proceedings then terminated.

CASE UNDER THE PROTECTED AGE ACT.

Atmaram Rangoba Kassar was tried on Friday before the Sessions Judge of Poona (Dr A. D. Pollen) and a jury for the offence punishable under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code as amended by Act X. of 1891 (the Age of Consent Act). Mr. Damodhar Vydhadhar Gokhale, Assistant Public Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. G. N. Xavier, appeared for the Crown, while Messrs. N. N. Bhore and Krishnajee Narayan Bhide, pleaders, defended the accused. The case lasted two days. The evidence of Sargeop-Major W. H. Burke, Dr. DeMello and Doctor Miss Bernard was taken as regards the age of the girl, which was proved to be under 12 years. The majority of the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused. The learned Judge, accepting the verdict of the majority, sentenced the accused to undergo three months' simple imprisonment and to pay fine of Rs. 300, in default to be further imprisoned for three months. In passing the lenient sentence the Judge remarked that he took into consideration the recommendation to mercy of the jury and the fact that this was the first prosecution under the new Act.

The editor of a French Anarchist paper, with the title *Pere Peinard*, has been sentenced at the Seine Assizes to ten months' imprisonment for incitement to pillage and murder. When the prisoner's counsel began to address the court, the presiding judge, President Gaultier, was evidently much puzzled at his unfledged appearance and ignorance of judicial etiquette. He inquired whether the counsel was really an admitted barrister, when Maitre du Buit, the leader of the Paris bar, who was present, declared that the name of his young colleague was Boutin, and that he was a genuine barrister. The speech for the defence was one long advocacy of Anarchist principles, in which Maitre Boutin evidently quite forgot the interests of his client.

A Manchester firm has brought to light a new form of French enterprise. It is in the shape of a circular letter addressed to English inventors, and purporting to emanate from a body calling itself "The Academy." There is, as everybody is aware, an eminently respectable body in Paris which is familiarly known by that designation; but the Manchester firm's correspondents are evidently a different sort of "Academy." They announce that they have examined an invention for which their correspondents have recently obtained a provisional protection, and have determined to confer upon the inventor a first class diploma and great gilt medal. An elaborate description of the diploma—size 24 inches by 14 inches—follows, with the further information that it will be necessary in the first place to forward a money order for two pounds sterling, to cover admission fee, taxes, freight, &c. Unfortunately "The Academy" had overlooked the fact that as the details of an invention are not disclosed till the patent has got beyond the stage of provisional protection, it is evident that it is ready to grant honours in respect of an invention of which it knows nothing.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO.

THE UMBALLA TOURNAMENT.

The second ties for the Inter-regimental Polo Tournament were played off at Umballa, on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a large assembly that divided their interest between both games. The evening was calm and pleasant, and a splendid view of the play was obtained. The game between the Queen's Bays and the 5th Lancers was a fast and stubbornly fought out one, though the Bays continued to gain advantages. They were splendidly drilled and played well together, and their backing up was perfect. If one missed or was ridden off, another was there handy. For the Lancers, Chisholme did a man's work, but could not afford much against such powerful organisation. In the other game between the 7th Hussars and the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the Hussars had it much their own way. Dimond like Chisholme in the other game did splendid, but withal ineffectual service to avert disaster. There was one feature in this game that more than ever evoked public sympathy. During the second period Captain Walter had to retire, owing to an old injury in his leg telling against him, and his place was taken by Major Parke, who came on the ground unprepared and not dressed to play. But he put on colours, strapped his trousers, and threw all his energies into supporting his side, in a manner quite in accord with his well-known sporting character.

The following are the details of the matches.—

The Queen's Bays comprised Mr. Bushe, No. 4, Captain Kirk, No. 3, Mr. Persse, No. 2, and Mr. Whitle, No. 1. The 5th Lancers' names and places were: Major Chisholme, Captain Kitg, Mr. Wood and Mr. Hulse. The Umpires were Captain Lawing and Mr. Pollok, 18th Hussars. In the first period play was in the middle of the ground till the ball went out at the side. Being hit in, play was in the Bays' end, where the ball went out at the side again and then the contest was in the centre, where Kirk got a run into the Lancers' ground but missed the flags. The ball was then taken to the centre, when Whitle had run to the flags but failed to score. The ball was hit in and stopped, and Bushe sent it between the flags. When hit off the ball was run down to the Lancers' end, where it went out wide of the flags and being hit in again play went to the Bays' end, where the Lancers missed one good chance and then Kirk had a run to the Lancers' end with long drives, but failed to place the ball between the flags. Play was uneventful till time was called.

The second period of play opened in the centre of the ground. The Lancers had a run up to the Bays' end, where the ball went out. After being hit in it was carried to the middle, and then Whitle getting possession of it, by two long shots, hit a goal. The ball was taken into the Lancers' quarters, whence it was driven back to the centre but as quickly returned and there was a shot at the flags. Having been restarted, the ball was taken to the centre, where it went out; but play continued in the centre till the ball was worked towards the Lancers flags. Out of the scrimmage Whitle hit a goal. The ball again worked to the Lancers' end, where it went wide of the flags. Being hit in the ball was brought to the middle, and thence, after some desultory play, it was taken into the Lancers' quarters where the attack was averted. When the ball was in play again Chisolme brought it across into the Bays' ground but Bushe drove it back, and being taken along it went wide of the flags.

In the third period the Lancers hit in and worked to the centre, and there Chisholme took the ball on to near the flags, where Wood, who was following up, hit a goal; the score thus being: Bays 3; Lancers 1. Play in the middle ground continued till Persse again attacked; but failed to make good his onslaught on the Lancers' flags. The ball was hit in, but returned, and through a contravention of the rules the Bays claimed a corner hit. Kirk sending the ball opposite the flags, it was quickly driven in between, making a fourth goal for the Bays.

When the ball was again in play, Hulse shortly got on it and had a run to the Bays' flags, but missed his final shot, the ball going wide. Then play was in the Bays' end, but shortly the ball was hit out at the side in the Lancers' country. Being hit in Wood took it along the length of the ground but failed to make good his last shot. Kirk hit the ball in, ran it to middle, where he was ridden off, but Whitle following up took it on to near the flags, where Kirk hit a goal.

The fourth period saw play up and down the ground till the ball was held in front of the Lancers' flags, where Persee had a shot at the flags. The Bays had two more shots and then the scene of the strife changed to the centre, whence the ball was worked back to the vicinity of the Lancers' flag, and out of a scrimmage, Whitle hit a sixth goal for the Bays. Play was confined to the middle, till the ball was again taken to the Lancers' end, where it went behind the line. Soon after, an unsuccessful shot sent the ball wide of the Lancers' goal.

The fifth period commenced by the ball being brought in and detained in the Lancers' territory, where finally Bushe hit a goal. Then some even fast play followed, till Chisholme, getting on the ball near his flags, ran it down to the Bays' end, where he missed the flags. The ball was then taken along gradually to the vicinity of the Lancers' flags, where the goal was saved more than once by miraculous interventions, but later Kirk hit the ball between the flags. The remainder of this period was uneventful.

In the sixth period play was first confined to the Lancers' end, where the ball was hit behind the line. A corner hit was claimed but proved profitless, and shortly after Hulse, securing the ball, had a run along the full length of the ground and eluding Kirk, got a goal. When play was resumed the ball was kept in the Bays' end, where the Lancers had a shot at the flags, and then the Bays ran the ball to the opponents' country, and the latter had to make a stout resistance to save further scoring till final time, the Bays winning by eight goals to two.

In the game between the 7th Hussars and the 3rd Dragoon Guards the teams were the same, as before mentioned, viz., 3rd Dragoon Guards: Major Dimond, Mr. Ryder, Captain Walter and Mr. Bingham Smith; 7th Hussars: Mr. Poore, Mr. Baresford, Captain Haig, and Mr. Crawley. The Empire was Captain Smith Dorrien. The record of the play is one chapter of attacks by the Hussars on the Dragoon Guards' flags, and the latter's determined efforts to avert scoring. In the first period the Hussars scored three goals and continued to press their opponents. In the second period the Dragoon Guards played up better and took the ball to the Hussars' quarters but it was well returned by Poore and was taken down the ground by Haig and a fourth goal scored. Here Walter had to retire through a muscle in his thigh giving way. Major Parke took his place. Haig soon after got on the ball, and took it well down the ground and hit a goal. In the third period the Hussars continued to have it much their own way, and soon after scored another goal and before the end of this period the score stood 7-0 in favor of the Hussars. The fourth period of play commenced by the Hussars increasing their scores to eight, and shortly adding a ninth goal. The Dragoon Guards continued to be pressed, Dimond more than once saving a goal for his side. In the fifth period, soon after play started the Hussars raised the score to ten, and this was quickly followed by one more, and when the score reached twelve, the Dragoon Guards decided to stop play, the Hussars winning by twelve to love.

RUMOURED FRESH RISING IN PAHANG.

Information has been brought into Singapore to the effect that at Kuala Pahang, and all along the eastern side of the State of Pahang, there is a belief that the Dato Kayah of Jellei (the principal Chief of Jellei and one of the four great chiefs of Pahang) has broken out in rebellion; that the *Orang Kayah Pahlavan* of Semantan has joined him, and that these two have banded their forces together. This rumour (which comes *via* Pekiu) has in no wise been supported by any official information; in fact, such news as is at hand would show that the situation is quite the reverse. It was only yesterday that H. E. the Governor received a message, conveyed chiefly by wire, from Mr. Rodger at Kuala Lipis, saying that all was quiet and that matters were progressing favourably. This telegram was handed round to each member of the Council, but H. E. did not make the contents public. Without affirming the present rumour, it may be noted that in a manner there is reason to attach some slight importance to it because of the Malays all along the eastern side of the Pahang State. These Malays have for a long time manifested a peculiarly unsettled disposition, showing a desire to leave their work and get up-country. Quite recently the major portion of the men employed in or near the Kuala have refused to work and have cleared away into the jungle. The general talk amongst these men about the *Orang Kayah* is that help may be forthcoming from Kelantan. Mr. Roger, so it is said, on receipt of the news of Jellei troubles, at once proceeded up-country by the steam-launch Sir Frederick Weld for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the rumour; and it is reasonable to suppose that the telegram which reached the Governor yesterday from Mr. Rodger at Kuala Lipis was intended to convey that so far the rumour was unfounded. Kuala Lipis is some distance to the N.-W. of Jellei.—*Straits Times.*

INDIAN CROP REPORT.

BOMBAY WHEAT CROP.

The following second report on the Bombay crop has been received from the Local Government. The information is generally up to the 15th February:—

"In British districts, including Sind, the area is about 12 per cent. below last year and the average. In Native States the reported figures show decreases of 10 and 21 per cent., respectively.

Gujarat.—The area is 325,000 acres, or 25 per cent. above last year; the increase is general and, as already reported, is greatest in Broach due to substitution of wheat for cotton rotted by excessive moisture. Cloudy weather has damaged the crop inducing rust. More than an average yield is expected in Broach, and in other districts fair to average.

Gujarat State.—The area is 345,000 acres, or about 3 per cent. above last year, but 15 per cent. below average. Untimely and scanty rain in Baroda and sowing of millets for fodder in Cutch account for the small area. The crop is reported to be a little short of a full average in Kathiawar, and fair elsewhere.

Deccan.—As anticipated in the preliminary forecast, the area, 1,036,000 acres, has fallen short of last year by about 3 per cent. Except in Khandesh, where there is a full average crop, the decrease is general and is due to scanty rain for sowing. In other districts of the Deccan the crop has suffered for want of moisture, and the yield is estimated at from 2 to 12 annas for the dry crop, and from 4 to 16 annas for the irrigated crop.

Deccan States.—The area is 22,000 acres, or about 23 per cent. below last year. The condition is the same as in neighbouring British districts.

Karnatak.—The area is 325,000 acres, or about 44 per cent. below last year, due to insufficient rain for sowing. Much land remained unsown, and in places seed failed to germinate, young seedlings withered, and except along streams and water-courses there is hardly any crop in the eastern parts. In the west and under irrigation the crop will yield a fair harvest, but the area is small.

Karnatak States.—The area is 64,000 acres, or about 45 per cent. below last year, and the condition is the same as in neighbouring British districts.

Sind.—The area is 386,000 acres, or about 12 per cent. below last year, but 17 per cent. above average. Except in Upper Sind frontier the decrease is general, and is noticeable chiefly in Shikarpur. Condition only fair owing to want of moisture. Injury from insects is reported from Upper Sind frontier.

Khairpur.—With 30,000 acres shows a decrease of 8 per cent., but has a good crop."

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following telegram from the Collector of Dharwar, under form 14 of the Famine Relief Code for the week ending 5th March, has been issued:—

"Jowari 31·7 pounds per rupee on average in the affected talukas. Weekly muster on four Local Board Works under Professional Agency in Navalgund Taluka 8,890, and expenditure Rs. 949. Information regarding Local Board Works under Civil Agency not received. No children and no poor-house or village relief. No rain. No cholera. Grain supply ample."

Belgaum.

The following is the return showing progress of Relief Works, &c., in the districts affected by scarcity:—

District.	Period embraced.	Relief Works. Number.	Class.	Total number of persons employed during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of—
					Rs. a. p.
Belgaum.	Week ending 15th March 1892.	1	Provincial Work under Professional Agency.	761	228 0 0
		18	Local Fund works under Civil Agency.	8,528	1,135 0 0

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jawari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Pulse.
(c) Athni	30	30	16	16	18
Gokak	29	29	17	16	17
Parasgad	30	31	19	18	17
Murgod	32	32	20	17	16

(c) No poor-house or village relief administered. No cholera. No rain. Grain supply sufficient.

The following is the return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 10th March, 1892, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	30	0
	Bagalkot	30	0
	Bagevadi	35	20
	Bijapur	31	29
	Hungund	33	0
	Muddebihal	36	20
	Sindgi	42	0
	Indi	35	0
Dharwar	Ron	34	17
	Navalgund	31	0
	Gadag	29	30
Belgaum	Athni	28	0
	Gokak	29	0
	Parasgad	28	0
Poona	Junnar	33	36
	Indapur	36	16
	Khed	34	15
	Sirur	32	16
	Purandhar	35	0
	Bhimthadi	30	16
	Baramati	33	12
	Haveli	30	18
	Maval	32	20
Satara	Khanapur	28	31
	Man	29	32
	Khatao	30	10
	Tasgaon	29	37
	Atpadi (Aundh)	32	16
	Phaltan	34	37
	Khandala	28	24
Sholapur	Pandharpur	33	(Second Sort). 0
	Sangola	33	10
	Malsiras	(not received).	

THE GUZERAT PIGSTICKING COMPETITION.

GUZERAT CUP—1892.

AMBLIALA CAMP, March 11.

The Camp is at Ambliala. The Maharajahs of Patiala and Dholepore arrived that afternoon in two four-in-hands from Ahmedabed. Between them they have about forty-five horses, there being about eighty horses in camp altogether. We hunt Sej to-morrow.

First Chances.	Second Chances.
1st Heat.	
Le Gallais.	Jewain Singh.
Burder.	Bull.
Harrison.	Patiala.
Jewan Singh.	Burder.
2nd Heat.	
Gurdit Singh.	Le Gallais.
C. P. White.	Warden.
Hira Singh.	Hancock.
Waddington.	Quin.
3rd Heat.	
Littleton.	C. P. White.
Dholepore.	Harrison.
Bull.	Indabir Singh.
Warden.	Gurdit Singh.
4th Heat.	
Hancock.	Littleton.
Indabir.	Hira Singh.
Singh.	Gray.
5th Heat.	
Gray.	Waddinton.
Patiala.	Dholepur.
Purvis.	Purvis.
Salmon Cup.	
	2nd Heat.
1st Heat.	Waddington.
Littleton.	Dholepore.
Patiala.	Le Gallais.
Gray.	
3rd Heat.	
Harrison.	
Indabir Singh.	
Warden.	

Telegraphing yesterday our correspondent informs us that the first heat of the first chances was won by Le Gallais, and the second heat by Gurdit Singh, and the third heat by the Maharajah of Dholepore.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT COMMISSION.

The Commission examined the following witnesses on Thursday:—Rao Saheb A. G. Bhave, Subordinate Judge of the Satara District, said:—The Act most certainly did not wipe off the whole of the debts. I don't think any large proportion of the old debts had become time-barred. If sections 12 to 14 were not backed by section 13, I very much doubt whether they would have produced the great effect they have produced. The enquiry into the history of past transactions did not lead to the discovery of fraud in any large number of cases. The non-production of accounts was a difficulty in the way of enquiry into the past history transactions. The difficulty was inherent in the matter. When accounts were produced the creditors had accounts, but kept them back. The accounts were a little irregular but not false absolutely. I think section 13 has worked well on the whole, except in usufructuary mortgage cases where the profits of land have had to be ascertained. In the latter cases the section has worked hardship, especially so in those districts where the rains are irregular. I gener

JAPAN IN WESTERN GARB.

In his work on "The Real Japan," Mr. H. Norman hints his doubts as to the assimilation of Western manners and methods by the Janpanese.

It is, perhaps, open to inquiry, after all, how far the startling adoption of Western manners, methods, and institutions, upon which the universal admiration of Japan is chiefly based, is the result of intelligent appreciation, and how far it springs from a national quality of versatile imitation. The former is the condition of education, whether of individuals or nations; the latter reaches its highest development in children and monkeys. "The Japanese think to rise themselves in Western estimation by donning tall hats and frock coats," wrote even their most friendly critic. "They would rise more quickly by dressing their thoughts in European fashion." It goes without saying that there are plenty of educated Japanese who understand the difference perfectly. Here, for example, is an admirable defence made by the "Hoshi Shimbun" against the charge of mere imitation as regards the new Constitution. "Any young country recognizing that for a nation of advanced opinions and sentiments a constitutional form of Government is the best, cannot choose but borrow models from the older states of Europe. In point of fact, the English constitutional system has furnished a model for the constitutions of all other countries. Therefore, a people contemplating the establishment of constitution must commence by studying the English polity, and them decide for itself what to adopt and what to reject. We may go further and say that any country possessing a Constitution should be regarded as a teacher capable of imparting valuable instruction. We in Japan can derive our materials from England, America, Germany, France, Austria, and Italy. To supply her own deficiencies from the excellencies of others is the prime aim of our country's emergence, from old-time isolation. There is no disgrace but rather credit in imitating what we deem superior, and it is our statesmen's duty to evolve a suitable Constitution for Japan by prudent eclecticism." But innumerable small instances from every day life in Japan must lead the observer to suspect that by whatever motives the few may be actuated, the many imitate for imitation's sake. I recall a couple of ludicrous incidents of this kind. A certain Mr. Kichiemon, a wealthy merchant of Osaka, desired to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the Wakeko coppermine coming into the possession of his family. The plan he finally adopted was to present each of his three hundred employs with a swallow-tail coat. And another gentleman, Mr. Hogozaemon, who had fallen in with the habit of the New Year's Day call (imitated from the Americans), improved upon it by leaving on his door step a large box with a lid, and this notice above it: "To Visitors. I am out, but I wish you a happy New Year all the same. N. B.—Please drop your New Year's present into the box." The following notice, which hangs outside a well-known tobacco-shop, may have been copied from the methods of Messrs. Pears, but it has a wise practicality as well: "When we first opened our tobacco store, at Tokyo, our establishment was patronized by Miss Nakakoshi, a celebrated beauty of Inamats-ro, Shin Yoshiwara, and she would only smoke tobacco purchased at our store. Through her patronage our tobacco became widely known, so we call it by the name of Ima Nakakoshi. And we beg to assure the public that it is as fragrant and sweat as the young lady herself. Try it and you will find our words prove true." Having once begun this tempting subject, it is difficult not to drop one's argument and give pages like the above. I will exercise a rigorous self-control, however, and stop with one more. Over a pastry-cook's shop in Tokyo I saw this announcement: "Cakes and infections."

In commercial matters the Japanese have exhibited their imitativeness in the most extraordinary degree. Almost everything they have once bought, from beer to bayonets and from straw hats to heavy ordnance. They have since learned to make themselves. There is hardly a well-known European trade-mark that you do not find fraudulently imitated in Japan. The history of Japanese national finance is a romantic model of probity and financial genius, yet every European merchant who deals with Japanese merchants tells you that in matters of business, they are dishonest and untrustworthy. Many of their commercial enterprises, such as Mr. Ivasaki's coal mines, or the "Nippon Yusen Kaisha"—one of the most prosperous and admirably-managed great steamship lines of the world—are equal in every respect to the best elsewhere. Yet how absurd these same people can be in simple matters of business is shown by the fact that, when Mr. Iwasaki presented the sum of 10,000 yen for charitable purposes to celebrate the promulgation of the Constitution, the Committee, in whose hands it was placed, distributed it among 36,338 families, giving them 17·27 sen, or less than sixpence a piece! The commercial future of Japan, too, is a matter of peculiar uncertainty. Three years ago there were 76,000 cotton-spindles working in Japan, and 117,000 more building. Yet Rein reported officially to the German Government that Japan would be productive of no great commercial fortunes.

MR. BALFOUR'S BILL.

It was generally rumoured in the House of Commons on Feb. 18th that Mr. Balfour has been beaten in the Cabinet in respect to two of the most important provisions of the bill—the cumulative vote and the suspensory power granted to the election petition judges. This, it was said, explained Mr. Balfour's cynicism and his apparent indifference to the measure. The opinion was general on both sides of the House, after Mr. Balfour had sat down, that the measure could not possibly pass unless these two provisions were excised.

It was Mr. Balfour's peroration more than any other part of his speech, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which roused the opposition to the state of white heat which characterized their subsequent speeches. Derisive cheers and laughter greeted Mr. Balfour's avowal that he did not consider this bill nearly as important as his Coercion Bill or as useful as his Railways and Congested Districts Bill. When Mr. Balfour sat down Mr. Morley gave the cue at once by declaring it to be "the first time that any Minister in any country prefaced the introduction of a bill for extending local government by an avowed preference for a Coercion Act."

The Conservative Press generally seem to regard the prospects of the Bill as gloomy.

A DOOR OF ESCAPE SUGGESTED BY THE "TIMES."

The *Times* says:—The (judicial inquiry) proposal which excited the "uproarious merriment" of Sir William Harcourt and the indignant wrath of Mr. Morley, is really nothing particularly new. It may be suggested that if they are so jealous of the interference of a judicial tribunal, which was introduced evidently to give the popular party no excuse for substantial complaint, the Government would probably be quite willing to adopt the Poor Law precedent and to vest the power over a misbehaving county council in the Local Government Board.

WHITTLEY ARMY PRIVILEGES.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—The bill was received in every quarter of the House—except, indeed, where malice secured it an exulting welcome—with grave disappointment. The really discouraging circumstance is that those who would fain have been its supporters should find nothing to say in its defence. Those who, like ourselves, had looked for the introduction of a measure which should substantially make good the repeated undertaking of the Government to assimilate the Irish system of local administration to that of England and Scotland are constrained to admit that this bill is in no sense a fulfilment of the t pledge. We are not prepared to assert in sweeping terms that no restrictions of the kind are permissible, or to deny that some may be necessary. But the essential conditions which they are bound to satisfy is that they should be inoffensive in their spirit, moderate in their extent, and simple in their operation. They should not be such as to rob the boon to be conferred upon the Irish people of all its grace, to attenuate and whittle away the privileges with which it professedly endows them, to withdraw with one hand the concessions which have been made with the other, and, by qualifying the ostensible grant of local autonomy with a set of cumbrous and derogatory safeguards, to exasperate the very people whose goodwill it is desired to win. These, we repeat, are the imperative conditions which must be satisfied by any tolerable system of "checks and balances" in a measure of this kind, and candour compels us to say at once that the Irish Local Government Bill, so far as can be judged from Mr. Balfour's account of it, entirely fails to satisfy them.

ITS DEFEAT NO APPRECIABLE HARM.

The *Standard* says:—Even if the attitude of the Opposition proves in the end to be one of benignant neutrality, or, say, passive co-operation, the prospects of carrying the proposal into law would not be quite assured; but if they remained bent on obstruction, they must take the consequences. A Unionist critic cannot, under the circumstances, affect to feel a very lively interest in a project which has, according to present appearances, no great likelyhood of reaching the more remote stages of Parliamentary treatment and the postponement of which can do no appreciable harm. A better and more workable mode of preventing gross abuse might undoubtedly have been devised.

ADMIRAL AHMADAD RATIB PASHA, A.-D.-C. to the Sultan of Turkey, and the Turkish Consul-General of Bombay, are at present on a visit to Calcutta.

THE MAKING OF MATCHES.

In match-making one does not know wh admire most, the neatness of the machinery dexterity of the match-girls. Both must be seen appreciated, for no description can do them j Nothing could be further from the truth than notions perpetually disseminated about match-gi who are supposed to be a set of diseased and slaves, toiling wearily from dawn to midnight turning out incredibly large numbers of matches incredibly small sums of money. They do turn incredibly large numbers of matches, but owing the use of machinery, the work is of the lightest, so swift that the numerical statement of the "tale bricks" is altogether misleading. During the Gover ment inquiry into sweating, says the *St. James's Gazet* the members of the Committee were startled at t low price paid to needlewomen for making butto holes; but when they had one before them and sa how many button-holes she could make in ten minute the figures assumed a different aspect. And so it with match-making in a first-class modern factory To fill three gross of boxes for 2½d. sounds very hard but a steady worker can manage thirty-six gross in a ten hours' day and earn 2s. 9d. And though the introduction of machinery has lightened labour and enormously increased the output, at the same time it has given employment to a far greater number of hands. The industry is one of the prettiest and most interesting imaginable. The following is a bird's-eye view of it, as carried on in the leading factory in London—which is to say, in the world.

To begin with wooden matches. They are of two kinds—"lucifers" and "safeties;" but as the process of manufacture is almost identical, we will confine ourselves to the lucifers. The wood, Canadian pine, comes to the factory ready split up into little sticks—or splints, as they are called—of the same size as a match, but double the length. The first process consists in preparing these splints for dipping in the phosphorus paste. Imagine a very large airy room, with several rows of stands or tables running from end to end. On each stand is a small machine driven by steam—say 250 machines in all,—and to every two machines a match girl. All she has to do is to feed the two machines alternately, first one and then the other. She takes a handful of splints and puts them into the feeder exactly as you put coffee into a coffee-mill. They pass through, and are bound together in a most ingenious way by a strap, so as to form a sort of wheel or drum about the size and shape of a large flat cheese. The splints, it must be understood, lie across, so that their projecting ends represent the sides of the drum, and each one is separate. It only takes a few minutes to put together 5,000 or 6,000 in this way, and as soon as they are ready the machine stops automatically. The whole bundle is then removed and carried to the dipping place. Here the phosphorus composition is ladled out of a vessel and spread on a slab. By simply laying the wheel down flat on the slab every single splint of which it is made up receives a dab of phosphorus at one end, and by turning it over, the other end is similarly treated. This work is done entirely by men, and takes place in a shed with an open roof, so as to allow every free ventilation. Each splint has now been converted into a double match with a head at both ends. We have in fact got a bundle containing 10,000 matches. For clearness' sake some details have been omitted, but it will be seen that the preparation of 10,000 matches only takes a few minutes all told. After dipping the bundle is dried in a hot chamber and then unrolled, which is done very prettily by another machine. The end of the strap binding the lot together is caught and drawn between two rollers, and as it goes the wheel unwinds and the matches come off in a perfect shower. It is all done in a moment. One more operation remains, and it is the most interesting of all. The matches, as has been said, are so far double. They have to be cut in half and packed in boxes. This is done by the match girls with astounding rapidity. Each one stands at a table; on her left, are a lot of empty boxes half open, on her right, a pile of double matches, and between the two a lever knife like those used for cutting tobacco. She takes a handful of matches in her right hand and the extraordinary thing is that she always picks up exactly the right number to fill a box, never varying by more than one or two. She puts them under the knife, cuts the bundle into two, and fills two boxes with them in the twinkling of an eye: the swiftness and accuracy of her motions are indescribable. The whole performance does not take more than five or six seconds. And it is not one woman only; there are rows upon rows of them throughout a vast building, all doing the same thing with equal or almost equal proficiency. In another department, an instance of still greater dexterity may be observed. Everyone knows the wrappers of transparent paper in which the safety match-boxes are commonly enveloped, and a look at them will show that they are folded several times in different directions. This folding is done by women like a flash of lightning or a conjuror's card tricks. The eye fails to follow the movement of their hands. There is only one thing more nimble than a woman's hand, and that is her tongue.

We may take this opportunity to say a word about the match-girls. They are all genuine East-enders of the most pronounced type. Not one but wears the regulation fringe plastered down over the forehead, and the knowing look of the Mile End Road. But they are by no means the stunted sickly creatures described by our sham humanitarians. The majority are well-grown sturdy young women fully able to hold their own in the battle of life, and doing it bravely. All are neat and tidy, not a few good-looking; and, taking them all around, a blither, jollier set of work-people cannot easily be found. For health and spirits they will compare favourably with the female clerks in the great telegraph gallery at St. Martin's-le-Grand. The one scene recalls the other, both in the number of women collected under one roof and the nimble-fingered character of their work. But if the telegraphists carry it off for refinement, which cannot be denied, the match-girls are a good deal more cheerful. Snatches of song and laughter rise perpetually from among them; and, indeed, they are very contented. "If only these agitators would let us alone we are right enough. We can earn a jolly sight more in the match-factory than anywhere else, and we don't want anyone a-coming and interfering."

As for the healthiness of the occupation, it is like many other trades; if proper precautions are preserved there is no danger. Some years ago necrosis of the jaw from a phosphorus poisoning was not uncommon among matchmakers; but it is now extremely rare, and if a case occurs it is due to want of cleanliness, just as lead-poisoning is among plumbers and painters. Wages average 12s. 3d. or 12s. 4d. per week among girls, 14s. or 15s. among women. Match-girls are the chief customers for those enormous plumed hats, which never go out of fashion in the East End; and they spend an amount of money on them which would surprise a good many ladies at the other end of the town. It is done *systematically* by means of "feather clubs." Every girl—more or less—belongs to a club, which consists of eight members. The subscription is half a crown per week, making £1 for the whole club. This sum buys an ostrich feather; so that every week a feather is bought by the club, and the members take it in turn.

We have no space left for the wax matches and must leave them, merely remarking that the work is even lighter than the other and done by younger hands. The question of foreign matches should be mentioned. They come from Sweden, Norway, Holland, and Belgium; and they are principally used by the working classes on account of their apparent cheapness. Among the poor, they have a very extensive sale. Messrs. Bryant and May reckon that if no foreign matches were used in London employment might be given to 2,000 more English hands. "This 're foreign competition," in face of which "the pore working man don't get no chanst," is encouraged by no one so much as the poor working man himself.

MADAME CARANDINI'S CONCERT.

The Melbourne Town Hall was filled almost to its limit on Feb. 3, says the local paper, when the Melbourne public for the last time had the opportunity of listening to the gifted singer whose name has been a household word throughout Australia for something like four decades. Madame Carandini has latterly abstained from appearing on the concert platform, but for this her increasing years will sufficiently account, while her mantle has descended upon the worthy shoulders of her daughters, of whom two were in evidence the other day. The services of Madame Carandini to the cause of music in the colonies are matter of history, and the reception which awaited her at the concert under notice affords satisfactory proof, if any were needed, that Australians, like those of the parent British stock, do not forget old favorites, the applause aroused by her first appearance being indeed of more than common heartiness. Madame Carandini sang but one solo, the well known Scottish ballad, Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane, but her delivery of this was so artistic and sympathetic that those to whom she had hitherto been only a name could well comprehend the enthusiasm she everywhere aroused when in the full possession of her powers. She was heartily recalled at the conclusion of the song, and but for an evident reluctance to appear too insistent the audience would have made still further demands upon her. The quartet, Oft in the Stilly Night (Hol ley), arranged for two sopranos, contralto and

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Lieutenant Dunod has ascended Mont Blanc to see how M. Janssen's astronomical cabin, which was experimentally founded on the snow, has survived the winter weather. At Chamounix he was joined by Payot, and the ascent was made in two days. At the summit the temperature was 21 deg. C. at two p. m. The cabin was clear of snow, and, what is still more important for Janssen's object, it had kept its level. At the depth of a metre the density of snow is 0·43 or less than half the density of water.

We have already drawn attention to the expected auroral period, and last week we referred to the celestial glow seen in Berlin and mistaken by the Emperor for a fire, as a sign that it was now coming on. A further proof is afforded by the great aurora of Saturday, February 13, which was seen not only in Sweden and Russia, but in America, over a belt of territory from the Atlantic to Iowa. For nearly two hours, according to Reuter's tele[gram], the telegraph system was disorganised, and the lines between New York and Albany it was unable to send signals without the aid of a battery, but in an unsatisfactory and intermittent manner.

Water falls into a natural but unscientific explanation of these currents in attributing them to lines being "surcharged with atmospheric electricity," and some of the newspapers have jauntingly repeated the mistake. The currents that is known as "earth currents," that is say, currents traversing the ground, and using the telegraph lines, not from the where like lightning currents, but from the by way of the "earth-plates" connecting wire to the ground. These currents are always present in the ground, and the connected to it; but as a rule they are feeble not interrupt the working of telegraphs. Grand auroras, and especially in the periods maximum display, which correspond to the of maximum number of sun-spots, they are very violent. On submarine cables they known to attain a strength equal to that battery; and in America, during a former period, an arc lamp was kept lighted for by connecting it to one of the telegraph avoid the interruption from these auroral currents, it is usual in practice to disconnect from the earth plates, and use a return complete metallic circuit, exclusive of the but this can only be done if an extra wire

auroras are also attended by "Magnetic unusual perturbations of the earth's making delicately suspended magnetic needle and wag in fitful style, and no recent display has left its record in the by registering magnetic needles in logical observatories of Northern Europe United States. What is this mysterious between the sun's spots and prevalence current, and magnetic storms? the appearance of spots on the sun be by a derangement of telegrams on the has discovered the fact, but cannot the true explanation. More obser experiments are wanted; but we are to a correct solution of these mys-

exploring ship Pola, of the Austrian has made a number of valuable Levant between Greece, Alexandria, Fifty nautical miles south-west she found a depth of 2,406 fathoms, latest as yet recorded in the Medi- has been called the "Pola Deep." session of the Mediterranean has, shifted further east on our maps. and Alexandria there is another ing to 1,810 fathoms, 20 miles des Bay.

the temperature of the Mediter- ry from 80·8 deg. to 69 deg. Fahr. ma below the surface and from at a depth from 27 to 55 fathoms, 57 deg. at depths of from 110 to west temperature, 52½ deg., was th of the Adriatic Sea. In the Mediterranean she found the to vary with the depth, but in nearly the same at all depths. of the Mediterranean the water r, a white disc being visible oint fifty miles south-west of invisible at a depth of 105ft..

ulais, the French naturalist, development of locusts, has coloration of these insects varieties of the species, but ment of the same individual. uced by pigments (scenery- modified by the action of xternal causes. The young n, but afterwards become uring these changes, red nd give place to yellow. veloped in the shade are not ose which have lived in the

viour of the field telephone Autumn Manœuvres have Magneto telephones were icrophone or battery is he transmitter was held in ver was affixed to the ers and transmitters were bimetallic wire 0·6 milli- rolled from a drum and hedges, branches, walls, twenty-three kilometres the addition of ten posts as good; and the whole an hour. During a sham passed over a long line ommunication. A boy- ade a good earth, so did if the wire was attached

describe his researches t Mashonaland to the on February 22, and of art and handiwork His expedition has will help to solve the e mysterious ruins of ") on the borders of ruins on the Sabi and are, in fact, akin to to believe in their Sa-

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Review" has to be used thouses on f the com- is matter. ighthouses boulders brasion on a the most sadist it neath the would be enough through t, and its

Cyclists who have their m them—and they are tolera to the almost unrivalled facil which are afforded to the bicyc —are not often so fortunate as who the other day missed his b a shop. Just as he was begin tracing his property, he recei unknown handwriting. It "Sir,—I thank you for the inv you made me of your machi runs well, and, having ridden Rouen and back, I have dul qualities. Having tested it suf back to you at the police-sta Gesvres, where you will find it." enough, as was found on ingu bicycle had been left. Unfortun of the flattering testimonial to omitted to give his address, and illegible.

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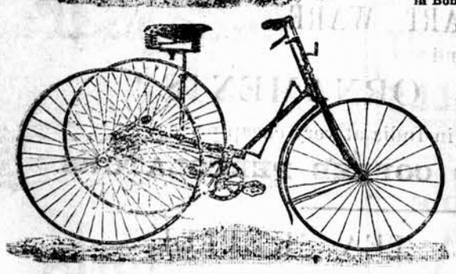

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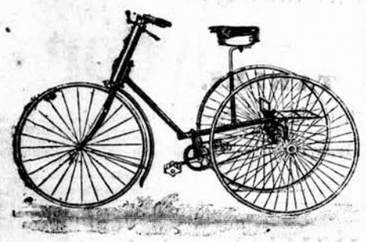

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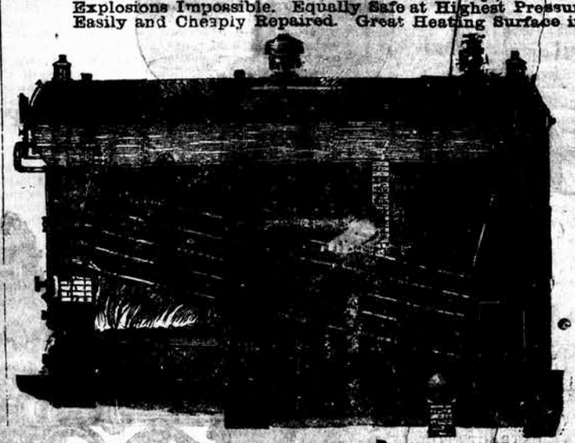

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POSITIVELY FORCES

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Bi-Digestive
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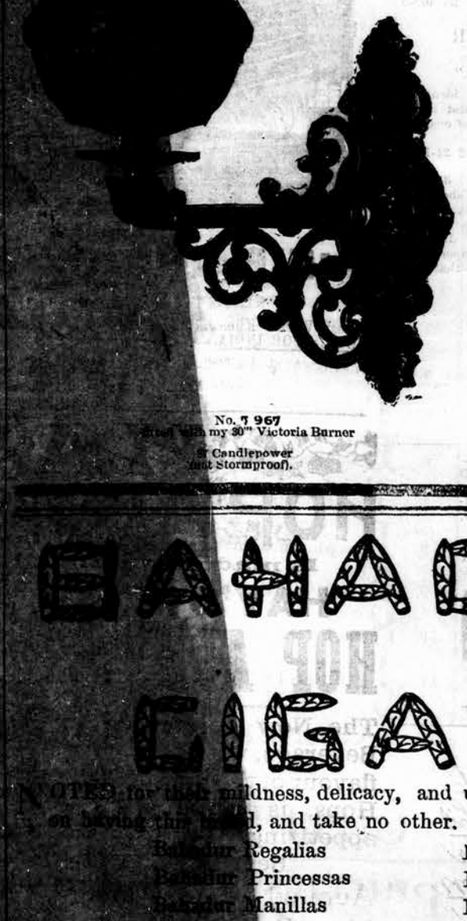

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